THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,489—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	----	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	----	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	...	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1941
[illegible]	[illegible]	......	.....	21 Nov.	Calcutta
[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	22 Nov.	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	...
[illegible]	94	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan, '12	...
[illegible]	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
ck...	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
rt's...	5415	1912 4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
Glas- w...	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
ford Hall...	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.
Athens...	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
Vienna...	4672	...	....	...	13 Apl.
Birmin- ...	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
k...	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
a...	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
gow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

[illegible]—All the above steamers have second class accommo- [illegible] except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	819
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	13th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	16th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	17th Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday 15th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha" 3967 tons, on or about 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

11th November, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	15th Nov. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912
Bregenz	3805	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	40.9	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4033	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 908	"	1,03*
SECOND CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525		
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	419†
To London via Trieste and back	" 683	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—			
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	"	965*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	24th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

◉ SELF CURE NO FICTION! ◉
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S W

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY,
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.
VASES.
BOWLS.
TRAYS.
CANDLESTICKS.
BERRY PLATES.
CUPS for ICES.
PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:— [redacted]

Snowflake 150° in
White Rose 150° "
Chester 125° " "
Devoe's 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "

are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOODS

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, [illegible] spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

ents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. KASINATH DEVJI DHURU, has contracted TO SELL the vacant piece of land described in the Schedule hereinafter to my client MR NAOROJI SORABJI BANSHA and that any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said piece of land or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, trust, lien and possession, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my offices, at Princess Street and Nall Bazar without the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground comprised into one (over a portion of which stands the building belonging to the Purchaser which bears Municipal G Ward Nos. 2055, 2055, 2055 (2), Street Nos. 1050, 1051, 1051A), situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1519 sq. yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 399 and 443, New No. $\frac{3}{12433}$ and New Survey No. $\frac{1\text{-}3}{2835}$ and bounded on the North by the said Fergusson Road Lower Parel, on the South by the land and property of Kasinath Devji, on the East by the land of Kasinath Devji, demised to Sittaram Sukhlankar, and on the West by the property of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1911.

FRAMJI B. BADSHAW,
Vakil for the Purchaser.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN THE COLLEGE during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Examination for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January next.

Twelve Scholarships will be awarded early in January. The selection of Scholars will be made by the Principal from candidates who present themselves.

The conditions on which Scholarships are awarded as well as the conditions on which private students are admitted will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applicants will not be sent during the Coronation and Christmas Holidays

K. HEWLETT., M. R. C. V. S.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, 26th October, 1911.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil" are invited to reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha Post Office, Lahore, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1911, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present), for the SUPPLY of the following KEROSINE OILS; –

1. "Snow-flake" or equally superior brand 150 deg ... ... 40,000 cases.
2. "Chester" or equally good quality 125 deg. ... ... 15,000 cases.

Tenderers to state Brands they propose to supply, Delivery of the Oils to commence on 15th January, 1912 in such instalments as the Chief Storekeeper may require.

2. The rate tendered to include delivery in Port Trust Oil Godown at Karachi (Keamari) at which place sufficient supplies must be kept stored at the cost of suppliers.

3. Full, sound and unstained cases only will be accepted.

4. No particular form of tender is necessary.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 27th October, 1911.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

ASKARI MIRZA bin HAIDER MIRZA, late of Bombay Mahomedan, an Ex Jamadar of Police.
ATMARAM GOVINDRAM, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu, a Clerk.
HERMANN OSCAR KRAFT, late of Bombay and Assistant in Messrs. Hill Son and Thomas, European.
HERBERT NEALE, (Reservist of the 14th (King's) Hussars, Bangalore), late of Baroda, a Valet to H. H. Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda, European.
SHAIK MAHOMED ESSACK GULAM HUSSAIN, late of Burma, 1st Class Engine Driver, on board the R. I. M. S. "Sladen," Mahomedan.
JEBRA BABU PARDESHI, late of Bombay Hindu.
PRAGJI JIVANDAS, late of Bombay Sweetmeat Merchant, a Pokarana Brahmin Hindu.
PUNUMCHAND PREMCHAND, late of Bombay a partner in the firm of Talka Moti, Shroffs and Moneylenders, Marwari Bania, Hindu.
RAMDAS HARI, late of Bombay, Hindu.
ROBERT MORDAUNT HIGGS, late of Sibi, an Engine Driver, on the North-Western Railway, European.
JOHN TODD, late of Karachi, an Engine Driver on the North-Western Railway, European.
JOHN ALEXANDER HOYES, late of Bombay, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, European.
PESTONJI KHARSHEDJI POCHKHANAWALA, late of Bombay, a Dock Agent, in the Supply and Transport Department (Commissariat). Parsi.
WILLIAM JACK, late of Bombay, Manager of Messrs, John Roberts and Coy., European.
MATHURADAS LAKHMIDAS, late of Bombay, a Merchant, Cutchi Bhattia, Hindu.
JOHN HENRY ORR, late of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford in Ireland, European.
BAI JERBAI, widow of Ratanshaw Rustomji Mistry late of Bombay Parsi.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 19th day of Oct., 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ... A. 6-57	Delhi ... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ... D. 22-45	Delhi ... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that A BRANCH of the ALLAHABAD BANK, Ltd., will be OPENED in BOMBAY, at 1(1), Eruchshaw Building Hornby Road, on Tuesday, the 14th November, 1911.

BENRY VOST,
Manager.

THE Undersigned take this opportunity of THANKING their Relations and Friends for their Letters and Telegrams of SYMPATHY, in their recent bereavement of their much beloved MOTHER JIWANBAI KURSETJEE SIRVAI, and regret they cannot write to each one individually.

AIMAI KURSETJEE SIRVAI,
KHOOJESTA KURSETJEE SIRVAI.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION Sale of 25 CANDIES CARD FLY COTTON.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by Mr. Bhawanji Kursondas THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th inst at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co. at Soorti Moholla near Two Tanks in the Godown of the said Mr. Bhawanji.

About 25 Candies Card Fly Cotton.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale. The goods are now open for inspection at the above address.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 12th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, old Government House Road, in the big bungalow in Morarji Mill Compound, nearly opposite Lady Sakerbai Animal Hospital, the valuable and handsome latest design, taskwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, set of dining table and chairs mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined embossed plush, Wimbridge's cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables, and teapoys, bookcases, ladies' and gents' writing tables, Semigrand pianoforte, also blackwood furniture single and double iron bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, ice box, marble clock, blackwood carved furniture, medicine chest, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, bronze figures, rubber-tyred bicycle wheel vis-a-vis, rubber tyred office shigram both in good order, chestnut cob and harness, etc., the property of C. H. Collinge, Esqr., Manager, Morarji Mill and others.

N. B.—The carriages and horse will be sold at 4 p m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as 2 sets of drawing-room sofas and chairs, glass panel screens, mirror and pannelled door almyrahs, jardineers, tiled topped teapoys, hatstand, phonographs, English double-door safe, cup-boards, chest of drawers.

At 3 P.M. (S. T.)

By Order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1113 of 1903, (Parsotum vs. Soonderdas,) large lot of silver utensils, such as water pots, trays, lotas, kettle, tea set, rosewater bottles, etc.

By Order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estates of the following Insolvents—

Re Dhanmal Mugniram.

Gold bead, neck and ear ornaments beads etc, silver ornaments, weighing about 6275 tolas such as todas, vala, waist chains and parts of ornaments.

Re Chotalal Mulchand Shah.

Safe by Godrej, copying press, cupboard, clock vaselamps, mahta boxes etc.

By Order of the Post Master General, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as gold bangles, silver toe rings, metal watches, books, used stamps, medicine, wearing apparels, samples cutting etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
The property of a gentleman—
1 all days make single cylinder 6½ H. P. 3 seated motor car in working order.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, with a large Garden, known as Kharaj Villa or Villa Ghita, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill nearly opposite Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.

R. D. Sethna and another..............Plaintiffs
Vs.
Mahomedbhai Nansy Khairaj and others....................Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by order of the Honourable Court dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable landed property, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold formerly pension and tax land together with the messuages, bungalow, out-houses and other structures, standing thereon, situate at Khumballa Hill, Pedder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,583 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land comprised in the property known as "New Bunnee," and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. A-555, Old Survey No 81, and New Survey No. 2-7123 and 7-7119 and Collector's Old No. 17, Collector's New No. 90 and 2226, and portion of New Survey No. 7-7119, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3464 (3) and Street Nos. 33-35, and bounded as follows:— That is to say on or towards the east by foot-path or public passage, on or towards the west by Pedder Road, on or towards the north partly by foot-path or public passage and partly by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and now of Peroshaw B. Petit, and on or towards the south partly by the property formerly of Dady Manekjee Limjee and now of Jehangir Bomanji Petit, and partly by the property of Rehimtulla Kheraj, and which said premises are delineated on the plan deposited with Messrs. Mulubhai, Jamietram and Madon, and surrounded thereon by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, for the Receiver, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner and Manager: Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann
NEW QUEENS RD.; CHOWPATTY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the
BANDMANN OPERA CO

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Daly's Theatre success
"A WALTZ DREAM."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 13th AND 14th
For the first time in Bombay.
The rage of London & Vienna.
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Prices Rs. 5, 3, and Re. 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences 9-30.
Plan of seats at S. Rose and Co.

NOTICE:—Late Trains: Departure from Charni Rd. at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all stations from Charni Rd. to Fort and Colaba 12-20.

Late Trams from Girgaum Term. 3 minutes from Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

MANAGEMENT:
Mr. Cohen, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
COMING!!
"——Go you before me Sirrah"
"Say I will come"
MERCH. OF VENICE.
A THEATRICAL EVENT
ALLAN WILKIE
AND HIS
REPERTORY COMPANY
OF
25 LONDON ARTISTS 25
INCLUDING
MISS FREDISWYDE HUNTER WATTS.
OPENING WITH
SHAKSPEARES GREAT TRAGI-COMEDY
THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK—ALLAN WILKIE.
ON
18TH Nov. SATURDAY Nov. 18TH.
Plans are open at SOUNDY'S.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Special Concession on Season Tickets.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House Calcutta.

LAST WEEK!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, Nov. 11TH.
MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London.
IN
AN ENTIRELY
NEW MUSICAL MELANGE
introducing
THE FAMOUS
"POTTED PLAYS."
AND
PELISSIER'S GREATEST SATIRE
EVERYBODYS BENEFIT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TUESDAY, NOV. 14TH.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
HARRY A. DOOLEY,
Genl. Manager.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY EVENING SESSION.

FROM MONDAY 13th November and until further notice it is proposed to temporarily discontinue the Night Sessions, at 9-30.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R. ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.

SOUVENIER MATINEE. } TO-DAY, SATURDAY, & TO-MORROW, SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

When Handsome WATCHES will be given away amongst the Children.
DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.
Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A HANDSOME GRAMOPHONE given away.

Madame HARMSTON will give away a GRAMOPHONE with 12 Records. Every person purchasing a Ticket will be presented with a Coupon entitling him to a chance of winning the Gramophone.

Coupons given away from FRIDAY, Nov. 10th.
SUNDAY NIGHT, NOV. 12.
TWO HANDSOME SILK SAREES given away.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 P.M.
OUR GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MORE STAR NUMBERS.
By our all round Company of London and Continental Artistes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3: Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at Soundy & Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.

NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
B. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE ITALA SUCCESS.
THE INFINITE WAYS
OF
PROVIDENCE
ALSO
A POPULAR PROGRAMME
OF
PICTURES,

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY. 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURK
(Bombay to the Bosphorous. 10,
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols CON
BURMA AFTER
Geary. Rs. 5,
By Gratta GUARANTEE
GIRAS A pilation of Decisions,
Being a Co ions regarding Giras,
etc., on Que other Guaranteed
Wanta, a
Rights. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
By S OF THE LAW,
Lection of Leading Cases,
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
A the Bombay Gazette Office.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

EXHIBITION
OF

OLD BOMBAY

Will be opened by His Excellency SIR GEORGE CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay,

ON NOVEMBER 29TH, 1911.

ATTRACTIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS,

Unprecedented in India, consisting of Novel Amusements brought out from the latest and largest European and American Exhibitions, Exhibits of the greatest Historical and Educational Interest.

OLD BOMBAY, (Reproduction of Fort).
Walls of the Old Fort.
Apollo Gate, Church Gate.
The Old Lighthouse.
Model of the Seven Islands of Bombay. 1672 A. D.
Model of Modern Bombay,
The Elphinstone Memorial.

LOAN EXHIBITS, ART EXHIBITS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS,

MILITARY AND INDIAN BANDS.

STADIUM—an amphitheatre 240 feet long and 120 feet across, with seating accommodation for 3,500 visitors. Here will be held Sporting and Athletic contests of all kinds.

Mounted Sports, Wrestling.
Marathon Races, Fireworks.
School Athletic Competitions.

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RLY.

This has been constructed by experts and outrivals the Scenic Rly. of the famous White City which was appreciated by Millions,

Joy Wheel, House of Nonsense:
A source of boundless merriment.

CAPTIVE BALOON, CIRCLING WAVE.

Merry-go-Round Illusions, Camera Obscura.
Catering by Taj Mahal.
Indian Restaurant by Haridas Valji.

The greatest and most wonderful collection of Amusements in Asia.

Will Open on NOV. 29th.

Price of Admission Re. 1,

Coupon and Family Tickets obtainable. Particulars will be furnished at the Exhibition Office.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPA

Before ent to a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANN AL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
89, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A CIVIL ENGINEER, to Supervise Drainage, Embankment and Building Works, at Port Canning, near Calcutta. An active man of practical experience, chiefly in Surveying and Plotting fields, essential. Apply by letter to DAVID SASSOON and Co., Ltd., 3, Forbes Street, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baris Building. Telephone No. 1258.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WANTED.—Smart Job COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILL

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Syed Mukri Street.

Suit No. 717 of 1911.

Nandramdas Mathuradas and another......Plaintiffs

vs.

R. D. Sethna and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable properties described below, on the day hereunder mentioned.

Lot No. 4.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th Nov. 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Syed Mukri Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards and two writers of a square yard or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 860, New No 6600, Old Survey No. 32, and New Survey No 2466, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 1226 and Street No. 63, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the west by the said Syed Mukri Street on the north by the property of the said Ismailji Shaikh Jivanji, and on the south by the property of the said Allybhoy Shaikh Jivanji.

Lot No. 5.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th November 1911, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

All that the southern side moiety of half partition of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Syed Mukri street, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other moiety or half partition, under Collector's Old Nos. 860-861 and 874, New Nos. 6602-6603-6612 and 6613, Old Survey Nos. 34-31-30 and 30, and New Survey Nos. 2467-2467-2467 and 2467, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No 1227, and Street Nos. 65-67, and bounded on the east by the G I.P. Railway Line, on the west by the said Mukri Street, on the north by the other moiety or half partition belonging to Sakinaboo, widow and others, and on the south by the another house of Esmailji Shaikh Jivanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few lot of furniture consisting of chairs, side boards, chiffoniers, dumbwaiters, cabinet, cupboards, marble top teapoys, washhand table, piano stool, clock, chairs, curtainpoles, 6 volume modern electric practise, one lot engineering, and electrical books, one lot plates and dishes, iron bedstead ice box utensils, 15 boxes surgical instruments, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 bay horse, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis, on purch in good condition.

1 Pontagon Brand, Waler mare.

1 handsome English built glass fronted miniature office brougham by "Windover" in very good order.

1 dark std bred bay pony 11-2, aged 9, believed sound.

1 handsome English built rubber-tyred glass fronted brougham in good order.

One lot consisting of motor tubes size 128, 4 Pagnon Plugs Battery tension blades and screws, tyre blades, tyre protestors of 128 and 9½ size.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, and hall lamps, rich carpets, oil paintings, and engravings, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs fancy cabinets, cabinet ornaments, Parian, Awata and China vases and figures wall and table clocks Persian-made inlaid octagon teapoy, French clock on tower, bentwood Tonjon for hill work, writing tables, teapoys corners benches one Standard Sun typewriter, in working order bentwood chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one mahogany full size, slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, etc., one sweet tone cottage piano in very good order, fancy centre pieces, ice box valuable books, such as 34 vols. Encyclopædia Britannica, English law reports, Indian law reports, digest of Indian law cases, digest of English law cases and other valuable law books, utensils, etc., etc. The property of P. H. J. Rustamji, Esq., Bar-at-Law and others.

The property of another gentleman.—

One second hand rubber-tyred bicycle wheels C. spring victoria by "Windover."

One open side circular glass fronted brougham by "Morgan" very little used with shaft and pole complete with a very showy fast bay Arab horse, 15 hands, 7 years old.

One handsome strong rubber-tyred square miniature brougham by Press, in excellent condition.

One set of plated mounted harness.

One handsome strong single seated brougham by Dyke, Calcutta, in very good order with a showy dark bay waler gelding, 14-3, 6 years.

[illegible]atalogues are published and the property is now [illegible]

[illegible]ON SALE of UNCLAIMED and CONS[illegible]CATED ARMS and AMMUNITION.

[illegible] instructions from the Commissioner of [illegible] Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUES[illegible], the 14th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by [illegible]ublic Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet, moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords sulphines, gunpowder, pistols, knives-swords, sticks, etc. etc., number of these weapons are new and [illegible]rviceable.

BENNETT & C[illegible].

Bombay, 11th November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the ENTIRE Stock-in-Trade of a shop of superior woollen and Coloured piece-goods at Chuckla Jackeria Musjid.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the mortgagee in possession Bhaidas Thakordas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs Devidas Vandravandas and Dhirajlal Vandravandas, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th, and TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 12th November, at 2-30 p.m., sell off by Public Auction at Chuckla, the entire stock-in-trade of the firm trading under the name and style of Messrs. Harichandas Vithaldas and Co., at Chuckla, Jackeria Musjid consisting of various sorts of superior whipcords, cashmeres, pinhead, coloured venetians covered coatings, suitings and tennis flannels, shirting flannels, striped flannels, striped alpacas, coloured and white netted and mercerised Oxfords, assorted Zephyrs, prints, Italian twills, plain black, blue and white serges, silk, cotton and woollen waistings, canvases coarse linens etc., etc., in entire and loose pieces, collars, breeches, white bear, ivory military and coloured collars, pearl buttons, collar buttons, ladies' small hand bags, holdalls, etc., etc., in convenient in lots to suit purchasers.

P. S.—Private offers for the above in one lot will be received by the Auctioneers upto the day previous to that of the sale and if the same is not sold in one lot it will be sold in separate lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 11th November, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods nails, soap, provision, cotton and rubbersoed, coal tar, bicarb of soda, coal pitch, firecrakers planks, cases brasso, metal polish, mineral oil, cigarettes, 50 drums rectified spirit, dangerous petroleum, 19 bags sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

At 4-30 p.m. at Mazagaon combustible warehouse 50 casks coal pitch and one case firecrackers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th November, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Upper Mahim, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Goculdass Kursondass, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of the sale granted to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of October, 1910, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground or oart, consisting of 3 wheels called or known by the name of Kurally, containing by admeasurement 11605 square yards, situate a little further down the Lady Jamsetji Road, from the junction of the road, leading to the Mahim Station and Mahim Bazar Road, out of Fort, Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31, 663, and New Nos. 3526, and 4621, Old Survey No. 87-90, and New Survey No. 1-99, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 5816, 5820, 5817 and 5819, and Street Nos. 292, 296, 293, 295, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the oart of Anandi Naikin, on or towards the west by the said Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the south by a Street and oart of Bab Sewoy, and on or towards the north by the oart of Walji Raghowji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhauji, Kamdar and Chotubhai, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND, at 8th Kamatipura Street, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the Order of Messrs. Khooba Hindooji and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hanmantoo Jungoo and another, the mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement $61\frac{4}{9}$—square yards, situate, lying and being on the southern side of 8th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4201, and New No. 10773, Old Survey No. 3757, and New Survey No. 41-43, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Anandibai, on or towards the west by the property of Dayal Deoji, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said 8th Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Maneklal and Tayebji, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office, Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th November, 1911.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

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4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown Shipley and Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).

J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. F. RAYMOND, Esq.,

Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

THE
BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian
Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAYNHAM—Oct 20, at 69 Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, S W, the wife of Capt W de M Baynham, of a son.

DASHWOOD-TANDY—Oct 17, at Johnsbrook, Kells, Co Meath, the wife of R Dashwood-Tandy, of a son.

DOWNING—Oct 20, at Avalon, Merton, Surrey, the wife of H P Burke Downing, F R I B A, of a son.

HUNT—Oct 17, at The Knowle, Great Missenden, the wife of F J Holdsworth Hunt, Esq, Hillside, Guernsey, of a son.

KYRKE-SMITH—Oct 13, at Sinhala, Aughton, Ormskirk, the wife of Capt Kyrke Smith, the King's Regiment, of a son.

VAUX—Oct 20, at Grindon, near Sunderland, the wife of Ernest Vaux, D S O, of a son.

BEVAN—Oct 17, at 67 Brunswick Place, Brighton, the wife of Bertrand Yorke Bevan, of a daughter.

GELL—Oct 23, at Uplands, Folkestone, the wife of Capt P F Gell, 11th Lancers, I A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BONHAM-CARTER—ARKWRIGHT—Oct 13, at Cromford, Derbyshire, Guy Bonham-Carter, 19th Hussars, to Kathleen Rebecca, daughter of Mr Frederic Arkwright.

HODGSON—FELLOWS—Oct 19, at Holy Trinity Church, Barrow on Soar, Capt Christopher Lefroy Hodgson, of the King's Own Regt, to Frances Dorothy, daughter of Mr George Fellows.

HOWELL—BUXTON—September 30, Capt Philip Howell, "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides, to Rosalind, daughter of the late Henry Buxton and Mrs Buxton, of Fritton Hall, near Great Yarmouth.

LESLIE—FORBES—Oct 20, at St Peter's Church, Bedford, Major Norman Leslie, 30th Lancers, Indian Army, to Lilian, daughter of the late Lieut-Col E M Forbes, Indian Army.

MAITLAND-MAKGILL-CRICHTON — THORBURN —Oct 21, at St Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Capt H C Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Dorothy Margaret, daughter of the late Sir Walter Thorburn.

DEATHS.

AYLESFORD—Oct 21, at Offchurch, Warwickshire, Jane Wightwick, widow of sixth Earl of Aylesford, aged 84.

DAWSON—Oct 16, at Genoa, William Dawson, Commander, R N, aged 80.

DODD—Oct 19, at Butlers Marston Vicarage, Kineton, Frances Sophia, the wife of the Rev Arthur Percy Dodd, Vicar of Butlers Marston.

EDWARDS—Oct 18, at "Monganna," 19 Saxe-Weimar Road, Southsea, Capt Frederick Edwards, R N (retired), aged 69.

HODDER—Oct 18, at Carisbrooke, Bromley Common, Kent, Matthew, Henry Hodder, aged 80.

JACKSON—Oct 23, at 23 Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Samuel Jackson, C I E, late of Bombay, aged 67.

ROPER—Oct 17, at Ottawa, Canada, Lieut-Col Sydney C D Roper, A D C, son of the late Rev T H Roper, Rector of Puddletown, Dorset, aged 62.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.

"The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.

Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Infinite Ways of Providence." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: Learn to say 'No' with decision: 'Yes' with caution.—Lord Lytton.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 13th November 1911, at 10-30 o'clock.

THE DARGAH OF MARINE LINES.—The Anniversary of Pir Haji Bahuddin Sahib Ashwarani will be celebrated to-morrow. Maulid Sharif will be recited on the Dargah at Marine Street, next to the Officers' Mess at 9 p. m. Sayed Samsudin Kadri Sahib, Khan Bahadur, will perform the ceremony.

Y. M. M. A.—The twenty-ninth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held on Sunday the 12th instant at 10-40 a. m (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Habibur Rehman Khan will deliver a lecture on "Charity" in Urdu.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION—An ordinary meeting of the above Association will be held in the hall of the Law Library of the Government Law School, Bombay, at 6 p. m. (S.T.,) on Tuesday when Mr. Shums A. Tyabji, Solicitor, will deliver an address on the life of an artiled Clerk in England. Mr. D. Ferriera, Solicitor, will preside.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY IN BOMBAY.—A public Temperance meeting to celebrate "Temperance Sunday" will be held at the Bowen Memorial Hall of the new Y. M. C. A. Student Building, Girgaon, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) to-morrow, Sunday. A good programme has been arranged. Amongst the speakers are the Rev. H. E. Barrell, Mr. B. N. Bhajeker, Mr. K. Natrajan, and Dr. Joshi. Principal Paluskar has kindly consented to sing, and the chair will be taken by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

MUSIC on the ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade, commencing 5-45 p. m. (S. P.)

March	La Mattchiche	Ch Borel Clerc
Valse	La Gitana	Bucalossi
Selection	Reminiscences of Tosti	Pougher
Descriptive	A Hunting Scene	Bucalossi
Valse	Quand L'Amour Meurt	Octave Cremieux
Cornet Solo	The Rosary	Pete Nevin
A Romance	Nightshade	Reeves
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
Two-Step	Paddling Puddles	Airlie Chuffer

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col, R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day:—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	L'Italiana in Algeri	Rossini
Valse	Phyrne	Zulueta
Selection	The Cingalee	Monckton
Morceau	Salut D'Amour	Elgar
Selection	Students' Songs	Douglas
Two step	Yip-i-addy-i-ay	Cobb & Flynn

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	A Cavalry Ride	A. Upton
Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotti
a Character Piece	The Butterfly	Bendix
b Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Straus
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
Galop	Coach Horn	G P Hans

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—In reply to a letter regarding the enhancement of fees in secondary schools, the Maratha Aikyechhoc Sabha has received the following communication from Government:—Care will be taken to secure that the backward classes get a due share of the free studentships. It has been found from experience, however, that free studentships already available for these classes are often vacant owing to the lack of suitable pupils. The institution of scholarships at secondary schools is a suitable object for private benefaction and the Governor-in-Council commends it to the attention of your Sabha, which also might assist by finding suitable candidates for the scholarships which will be made available.

LECTURE TO MILK-SELLERS.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association Mr. M. F. Vakharia, G. B. V. C., delivered a lecture at Clerk Road, on Thursday, the 9th instant, to about 200 gowlies and others. Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, who occupied the chair, advised them that they had met there to hear a lecture on "Cleanliness of stables and how to supply good Milk". If they were to act according to the advice that would be given by the lecturer, it would benefit them as well as the public; hence the advantage would be two-fold. The lecturer explained to them in detail how to select the site for a milch cattle stable and what were the Municipal regulations about their construction; how the animals were to be fed and kept clean and what precautions were necessary to supply good and uncontaminated milk. He also mentioned the dangers which a bad supply of milk would cause to infants especially and to the people also. He suggested to them what measures were necessary when the animals were suffering from disease. Messrs. Sulleman Abdul Wahad and Patel also spoke on the subject and advised the gowlies to refrain from watering the milk and feeding the cows on litter, &c., The proceeding terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and lecturer.

MR. ALLAN WILKIE'S VISIT.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns this morning we are promised a visit from Mr. Allan Wilkie and his Repertory Coy. of 25 London Artists, with Miss Frediswyde Hunter-Watts leading lady. Mr. Wilkie who comes from a London engagement, is we understand the first actor manager who has come to the East completely equipped, and organised to stage both Shakesperian plays, and old English comedies.

The company are timed to open on Saturday the 18th instant, with Shakespeare's great tragi-comedy, "The Merchant of Venice," a play that calls for the best in an artist, and Mr. Wilkie's portrayal of the rich Jew, Shylock, is one that commends itself to all critics, and lovers of Shakespeare, Mr. Wilkie is ably assisted by Miss Watts, and a strong company numerically and artistically.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

This afternoon the management of Harmston's Circus have arranged another matinee for children at which a gold and silver watch will be given away to the lucky holders of tickets the number of which agrees with two numbers drawn in the arena. At night in the same manner a gramophone will be presented to one of the spectators present. On Sunday afternoon purchasers of tickets will once more have the chance of winning either a gold or a silver watch and in the evening when another change of programme is to be presented, two silk saries will be given away. The change of programme, as the Bombay public must realise by now, is sure to be a good reason for a revisit to the Circus.

CHEKITSAK SAMOOHA.

Mr. Maganlal Mulchand, proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre gave a benefit performance in aid of the Potdar's School Fund, on Thursday night when the Social Drama "Barrister" was staged by the Bombay Theatrical Company, which is a leading and popular dramatic troupe with the Indian theatre-goers. The performance was given under the auspices of the Chekitsak Samooha, The school, Mr. Dalbakar said, was established by Mr. Potdar, about 35 years ago, but finding that it could not be properly worked after Mr. Potdar's death the Samooha took it under its protecting care and the number of children attending it rose from 80 to 325. In the last official test the school stood first in the fourth standard examination and out of the total number of 1,100 students examined one of the students of that school secured the first place.

THE FOLLIES.

To-night at the Empire Theatre "The Follies" give a grand change of programme introducing an entirely new musical first part, and the second part will comprise of Pelissier's greatest satire entitled "Everybody's Benefit." As the last few nights are announced, seats should be booked early at Soundy and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The depression in northern India is now disappearing. The disturbed weather from Persia is spreading into Baluchistan. There has been rainfall in the upper Assam Valley and some in the extreme south of Peninsula. The Principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh and Sibsagar, half inch; and Nagapatam two inches. The forecast predicts some rainfall in Baluchistan, the East Himalays and in the exteme south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared over the whole division. Humidity is considerably above the average. Maximum temperature is generally in large defect; the minimum is in exces at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is fairly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in east Rajputana and lower Sind. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum in Sind and at Ajmer and Jeypore.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is above the average at most places. Day temperatue is in excess at Ahmedabad and Surat and in defect at Dwarka; night temperature continues in large excess in Cutch, Kathiawar and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature remains generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature during day is generally above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain in the Punjab. Heavy rain has fallen at Nagapatam 1. 75 in. and moderate shower at Colombo Skies have become heavily clouded on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Ceylon. Sea is rough at Negapatam and slight at Madras. Conditions are unsettled on the Coromandel Coast and in the extreme south. Rain continues to fall at Bushire and weather still appears to be disturbed there.

Local rain is likely in the south-east of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in Mysore and possibly on the Malabar Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 9th November, was 30·031 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

Sentence of Death Passed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the reference made by M. S. Advani, Sessions Judge of Thana, who disagreed with the verdict of a majority of the jury in a case in which Vithia Jogi, a mahar, was charged with the murder of one Hira Barik.

Mr. Sanyzin appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader Mr. Rao for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused and twenty-seven others went to drink liquor under a tree; then there was a dispute between the accused and Govind Barik as to the distribution of the liquor; the accused complained that he had not had his proper share and gave a thrust to Govind Barik with an umbrella. The party then broke up and the accused went away in anger. Govind Barik and the deceased followed. The accused then sat on a culvert with a stick in his hand and as Govind and the deceased came up, he dealt Govind a blow on the leg. The deceased interfered and separated them. Then, when late in the evening the deceased passed the house of the accused, the accused dealt Hira a blow on the head with a hatchet. There were four witnesses to the blow.

The jury, by a majority, found the accused not guilty. Disagreeing with that verdict, the Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court, as he was clearly of opinion, on the direct evidence before him, that the accused was guilty of the offence of murder.

After hearing the arguments in disposing of the reference, their Lordships said that in this case the evidence was perfectly clear and distinct. They, therefore, convicted the accused of murder and having regard to the deliberate nature of the attack sentenced him to death.

CONVICTION REVERSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandawarkar disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted Jaganan Rambow Chowbal of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,342 and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that the complainant, Nagindas R. Shroff, and the accused were partners in the Eastern Asia Trading Company. The business was started in October 1909. The accused was the managing partner and the complainant financed the business, advancing large sums from time to time for the porposes of the firm. In addition to the advances made for the purposes of the business in Bombay, it was decided that the accused should travel to Japan in the interests of the firm, and the complainant made advances to the company in order to defray the expenses of the journey. The complainant stated that on the 3rd of August 1910, the accused asked for Rs. 1,000 for the purposes of the business and received that sum, but it was never credited to the firm. Instead, it was subsequently discovered that accused about the same time purchased gold of the value of about Rs. 1,050 from a clerk in the company for his own use. The complainant further stated that on 9th February last, there was a meeting at the office of the company in consequence of an advertisement published by accused in the papers to the effect that he and complainant had ceased to be partners. According to the cash book, the balance in hand on 6th February was Rs. 1,983-2-3, but only Rs. 5-4 were found in the safe. Out of the balance of Rs. 1,982-14-3, Rs, 1,640-9 had been paid to the Bank, leaving a sum of Rs. 342 unaccounted for.

On the evidence before him, the magistrate convicted the accused as he disbelieved the accused's statements and believed the prosecution evidence and sentenced him as above stated.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the accused to be acquited and discharged. The fine, if paid, was to be refunded.

POLICE COURTS.

MURDER OF A PURDESI.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Thakoo Deoji, a Hindu, was charged with the murder of Nataprasad Ragunandan, a Purdeshi.

The circumstances under which the deceased was murdered have been reported in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

The Magistrate after recording the evidence committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the High Court.

THEFT OF LAMP TOPS.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court, two "bhangis" were charged with theft of four lamp tops from the Municipal street lamps.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced respectively to six and four months' regorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Siyaji Rao Gaekwar arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. mail-boat s. s. "Salsette" accompanied by Her Highness and the Princess Indir Raja.

His Highness on arrival at the Apollo Bunder by a special steam launch, was received by Mr. Seddon, His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, His Highness's brother Sampatrao Yekmed, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey and others.

After shaking hands with those present, His Highness drove in a motor-car to his bungalow at Malabar Hill, whence he will leave for his capital with his staff to-day.

FREE SHOWS AT THE EXHIBITION.

The price of admission to the "Old Bombay" Exhibition continues to agitate a small section of the populace who seem to imagine that they are entitled to a great deal in return for very little. But those who find fault with the charge of one rupee as entrance money overlook the fact that for that amount one will obtain a good deal more than mere admission. The attractions in the Exhibition for which the visitor will not have to pay are numerous. In the first place there is the music provided by a large number of first class bands. Bombay has never heard so fine a concert of instrumental music as that which will be provided in the Exhibition by the bands of the Royal Marines and the 7th Dragoon Guards, the Maharajah of Mysore's famous Carnatic band and several regimental bands: and to the visitor all this music, for hearing which he would in England have to pay a high price, will be provided without charge. Some of the most spectacular objects in the grounds may be seen for nothing, such as the coruscating electric fountain, and the most attractive human gramophone. For admission to the historical loan exhibits, the representation of "Old Bombay" and to the Arts and Crafts Court there will be no charge. To see other side shows and attractions one will have to pay, but in no case will the charge be unduly high and in some instances it will be as low as two annas. This is in accordance with the universal practice of Exhibitions, but few Exhibitions have provided so much free to the man who has paid his entrance money as will the Exhibition of 'Old Bombay."

The family of the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar are to erect a fountain to his memory at Bexhill, where he died. The memorial will be placed on the sea front, near the bungalow in which the Maharaja spent his last days.

By Appointment To H.M. THE KING.

After fever, Lemco Bouillon is the best and safest tonic. It repairs the waste tissue, replenishes the blood, and builds up a strong constitution. Doctors recommend it

Lemco

The most highly concentrated Beef in the world. Absolutely pure.

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th November.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station, to-day Saturday 3-9 p.m. Sunday 7 a.m. for Santa Cruz.

2. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

3. There will be a Parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri on Monday morning next, the 13th Inst. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords, Bandoliers and Waist belts.

4. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday next, the 15th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

5. It is notified for information that the Standing Camp opens this morning Saturday the 11th instant. Members wishing to reside there or spend week end are requested to notify the Sergt-Major Head-Quarters, Council Road.

6. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week commencing from Monday the 13th Instant, Sergeant E. G. Pearson.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th November.

1005. Detail of Parades:—

To-day Saturday, the 11th inst.—"C" Coy Parade at Mr. Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.

II. F Coy Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, Uniform.

Monday the 13th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress.—Uniform.

II.—"E" Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday the 14th Inst.—Lecture for all N. C. Officers at Headquarters, Council Road, at 6-30 p m. All Officers are invited to attend.

II.—Bugle Practice at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

Wednesday the 15th Inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps Subject.—1. Battalion Drill.

2. Skirmishing.

Friday the 17th Inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1006 Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

1007. Maxim Gun.—Instructional Class will be held at Head Quarters, Council Road on Wednesday at 7 30 a.m. until further orders.

1008. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows—(for all classfiring members will take their Sidearms to the Range).

Sunday, the 12th inst "G" Coy.
Monday 13th inst "A" Coy.
Tuesday the 14th inst "L" Coy.
Thursday, the 16th inst "G" Coy.
Saturday, the 18th inst "C" Coy,
Monday, the 20th inst "D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1009. The Indo-Transvaal Competition will be fired for by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday 19th inst, the Range has been allotted for practice on Wednesday the 15th inst., by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m. All members wishing to compete should attend for practice on this date,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

List of Prize Winners 1st Series 1911-12.

Rank and Name of Competitor	Cpy.	Best Score Silver Spoons	Pool Bull Silver Spoons	H P S Silver Spoons	Remarks.
Cr Sgt Gilney F T	F	4	2	3	9a
Corpl Gindell, M	F	3	3	...	6b
Sgt Maj Wale, A A	Staff	4	1	...	5c
C S I Kearsey, A R	„	3	0	2	5
Lieut Ward, C M	E	1	3	...	4
Cr Sgt Soundy, P R	„	1	2	1	4
Corpl Partridge	F	3	...	1	4
Cyclist Collyer, G	E	4	...	...	4
Vol Columbine, S B	G	2	1	1	4
Cyclist Collyer, R	E	1	1	1	3
Vol Dunkerley,	G	1	1	1	3
Vol Lattey,	„	3	...	...	3
Lce Cpl Mandeville	Staff	2	...	...	2
Lce Cpl Vaisey,	„	2	...	...	2
Sapper Leedam	B V A	2	...	...	2
C S I Buckley, T	Staff	1	...	...	1
Cr Sgt D'Silva	D	1	...	...	1

a Wins silver medal "Bullseye" aggregate 1st series, also Silver medal "Field practice" aggregate 1st series.

b Wins Bronze medal "Bullseye" aggreate 1st series.

c Wins Bronze medal "Field practice" aggregate 1st series.

The Miniature range aggregate will not close until 31st March, 1912.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
B. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th November.

269. C Os Parade—Saturday 11th instant—Commanding Officers Parade.

Nos. 1, 2, and E E Company will parade as strong as possible for Company and Battalion Drill.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki with rifles and Side Arms, Helmets to be worn with Chin Straps down.

Officers will wear Khaki breeches, puttics and swords.

271. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 12th instant:—

No 1 Company Sergeant C B Banks.

No 2 Company Sergeant O M P Clyne.

272. Musketry—The G I P Ry Vol Rifle Range will be available for Spoon Competition on Sunday 12th instant Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m. Ranges 809, 900, and 1,000 yards.

273. Helmets—Members who have not yet been issued with Helmets are requested to draw them at 5 p.m. on the 11th instant.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE PRIZES OF PEACE.

While Italy as a nation is busily pursuing the fruits of war, Turin is distributing the laurels of peace. The awards at the International Exhibition have just been announced, and they indicate that the very high standard attained by English exhibits has not gone unregarded. One firm alone, Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co., the manufacturing chemists, has secured no less than thirteen awards, consisting of eight grand prizes, two diplomas of honour, and three gold medals. This probably constitutes a world's record in awards received by a single firm at an exhibition open to all nations.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company have decided that as from Jan. 1 next all their steamers bound to and from Egypt, Colombo, and Australia shall call at Toulon, instead of at Marseilles, both on the outward and homeward voyages. The company is making the change in the interests of passengers, since it considers that at Toulon their landing and embarkation can be more conveniently carried out.

FACE AND NECK MASS OF PIMPLES

Was Almost Too Bad to Describe. Dreaded to Wash Because of Pain. Spent Pounds on Treatments which Failed to Cure. After 5 Long Years Tried Cuticura Ointment and Soap. They Cured Him.

"I was in the habit of going to shave every week until at last a small place came out near the ear and gradually went all over my face and neck, which were a mass of yellow pimples all over. In fact you could not put a pin's head anywhere. It was almost too bad to describe. I tried lotions, ointments, in fact, almost everything. I used to dread to wash because of the pain it used to cause me. I also went to the hospital for months, which did me no good. I spent pounds in different ointments and lotions which all failed to cure, so a friend at Paignton asked me if I ever tried Cuticura Remedies and so persuaded me that I tried Cuticura Ointment, four boxes, and four cakes of Cuticura Soap, which proved to be the best things for me and completely cured me. After five long years they cured me in about four months. I cannot praise them too highly." (Signed) Frank Revell, 47, East St., Newton Abbot, Devon., England, Jan. 3, 1910.

This letter shows that Cuticura Soap and Ointment often succeed when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.: Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a complete guide to the care and treatment of skin and scalp from infancy to age.

"WHY AM I ILL?"

How many ask this question, and how often with a feeling almost of despair! Ill again and again headache, backache, neuralgia, constant tiredness rheumatic pains, depression, sleeplessness, and apparently no cure. But it is just such common symptoms as these that should make you suspect your kidneys.

If your kidneys are weak or diseased, and therefore unable to carry out their work, the blood becomes full of poisons and if these poisons are allowed to accumulate in the system, the results are gravel, stone, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney medicine; they cure the kidneys and keep them well.

"It is now TWO YEARS since Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured me of rheumatism, backache and urinary disorders," says Mrs. A. Miller, of 64, Avenue Road, Springburn, Glasgow, "and ever since then I have been keeping in fine health.

"But for months before I used the pills I was troubled with severe pains in the back, especially when I went to rise from a chair. There used to be a gravely settlement from the water, and I was bothered with spells of giddiness and pains in the head. When the weather was bad my limbs would ache with rheumatism. But I have been different altogether since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. From the first they suited me splendidly, and I cured myself completely by continuing with the medicine. I recommend the pills without hesitation. (Signed) Annie Miller."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all Dealers. Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

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MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

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Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

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Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9 Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 823. LIVERPOOL

Catalogues can be obtained from P. O. Box 158 Bombay, or, on application, from Messrs. COUTTS & Co. Post Box, 249, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

FOOD OF OUR FATHERS.

A candidate shouted in his speech—"We must return to the food of our fathers. And what was it, I ask ?"

A deep voice across the hall, replied Thistles

ONLY A HINT.

She—Mrs. Wilkins threw a flatiron at her husband's head, because he accidentally sat down on her new hat! I couldn't do a thing like that.

He—No, you love me too much, don't you?

She—Yes ; and besides, I haven't any new hat.

NOTHING BUT WORK.

Two seedy-looking individuals met on the street.

Hello, Bill! What's new? said one on look played out.

Nothing new, Jack—nothing but work, work, work, work, from morning till night, answered the second.

That so, Bill? How long have you been at that job?

I start to-morrow, answered Jack.

PROPER CHILLS.

I've had cold chills running over me all day, the thin man complained.

You ought to be glad of that, said his heartless friend.

I don't think I understand you. Why should I be glad ?

Oh, well, you know, it is quite an ordinary thing to have cold chills. There's no cause for alarm. Just think what an extraordinary thing it would be if you should have hot chills running over you.

PAT'S OPINION.

In the early days of the English Post-Office Savings Bank, there were some hazy ideas as to the rules of the bank. Shure, said an old woman at an Irish branch. Oi want to bank five pounds. Can I draw it out quick if I want it? Indade, Mrs. O'Brady, replied the postmaster, you can draw it out to-morrow, if you give me a wake's notice.

A FALSE ALARM.

Dr. Brown, a dignified and somewhat portly gentleman, had been commissioned to buy a blouse at a bargain sale which his wife was unable to attend. The task was a novel and not wholly congenial one, but he finally got the attention of a saleswoman and made his wishes known.

What bust? she asked.

The doctor glanced round with nervous apprehension.

Why—er—I didn't hear anything!

THEN THEY TOOK THEIR SIGNS DOWN.

Last winter the cloak business was bad, so I opened a cigar shop. My wife told her brother about it and said I was making lots of money, and so he opened a cigar shop just next to mine and put a sign up 'Bankrupt Sale.' Then what did my own brother do, but open a cigar shop on the other side of mine and put a sign over it 'Sacrifice Sale.'

But they couldn't get ahead of me. I put a sign over my door, 'Main Entrance.'

A SUGGESTION.

The village barber is a leisurely person. He takes a pride in his work, and there is nothing spoils good work like hurry.

Tom was being shaven and hair-cutted. For full half an hour the scissors had snipped, and Harry his friend, who waited, was becoming impatient. He signified the same in the usual manner, but all to no purpose. The barber, having finished his hair-cutting, was quietly lathering as though like the immortal brook, he was going on for ever.

Harry could stand it no longer.

Tom, he said, I have a suggestoin to make. You know we're half an hour late for our appointment already?

Yes, said Tom.

Well,suppose you lave your face with this gentleman and call for it next week?

A WATERY GOOD-BYE.

A French woman, proud of her limited knowledge of English, and an American woman proud of her limited knowledge of French, were introduced at an evening company. The French woman insisted on expressing herself in bad English, and the American woman would talk nothing but bad French.

When the guest began to depart they were still at it. At last they rose to go. Here is their watery farewell:—

Reservoir, said the fair American.

Tanks, responded her new friend.

GREEDY JAMES.

James, said his mother, you eat and eat, and never seem satisfied. Here is one more helping of pudding, but it must be the last.

James started on the pudding with delight.

Once upon a time, James went on his mother, there was a little boy who ate and ate until one day he ate too much pudding and he burst.

There ain't such a thing as too much pudding grunted Jimmy, as he finished his helping.

There must be, said his mother, or why did the little boy burst?

Not enough, boy! replied James, and handed up his plate for a fifth helping.

WORTH THE MONEY.

Mrs. Jenkins had missed Mrs. Brady from her accustomed haunts, and hearing several startling rumours concerning her, went in search of her old friend.

They tell me you're workin ard night and day. Sarah Ann? she queried.

Yes, returned Mrs. Brady. I'm under bonds to keep the peace for pullin the whiskers out of that old scoundrel of a husband of mine, and the magistrate said that if I come afore 'im agin, or laid ands on the old man, he'd fine me forty shillin's.

An 'so you're workin' and ter keep out of mischief?

I'm what? Not much? I workin' ter save up the fine?

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.

Man may declare that he is the lord of creation but all the same he fears his wife above everything else should he happen to reach home very late at night. Recently a certain husband arrived home much later than usual "from the office." He took off his boots and stole into the bedroom, but vain precautions—his wife began to stir. Quickly the panic-stricken man went to the cradle of first-born and began to rock it vigorously.

What are you doing there, Robert? queried his wife.

I've been sitting here for nearly two hours trying to get this baby to sleep, he growled.

Why Robert, I've got him here in bed with me said the spouse.

And he never spoke another word all that night.

NOT FAR OUT.

A couple of individuals were recently gazing with admiration at a fine fat beast at a cattle show.

I wonder what his weight might be? observed one of them, who as it happened, was a cockney without any special knowledge.

It's easy enough to guess pretty nigh it, said the other man, a stalwart farmer, looking with some contempt at his companion.

Oh, well, said the cockney, I think I could guess as near as you can.

Could ye, now! roared the farmer. Well, I'll bet ye a sovereign ye can't!

Done! returned the cockney. How much do you say?

After a critical survey the farmer replied—

A hundred and seventeen stone.

Well, said the cockney, I'll say a hunderd and seventeen stone, too. Now hand over the money.

What dy'e mean?

Well I said I'd guess as near as you, and I've done so. I've guessed exactly the same.

And, the bystanders taking his part, the bumptious farmer had to give him the money.

TOO SMART.

A careless young woman in getting up to leave a car dropped her purse.

A young man who rose at the same time, saw it drop, picked it up, and put it into his pocket. But his action had not been unnoticed.

Just as he stopped from the car, an elderly man gripped him by the arm and whispered :—

If you don't give that purse to the young lady, this instant I'll expose you !

Oh. certainly, gasped the astonished young man. Then, with a grin, Elizabeth, you dropped your purse !

Oh, thank you, Jim ! she replied, as she took it. I hope you are satisfied, said Jim, turning to the elderly man. The lady is my sister.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct. 24.

The Cheshire Regiment.

Maj-Gen. W. H. Ralston, C. B., to be Col., in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Tucker, transferred to the South Staffordshire Regt. (Sept. 11).

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. R. A. K. Montgomery, C. B., D. S. O., from a general Staff, Officer, 1st grade, to be a Brigadier-Gen., General Staff and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-Gen., while so employed, vice Col. (temporary Brigadier Gen.) R. C. B. Haking, C. B., appointed a Brigade Commander (Oct. 16); Maj. P. P. de B. Radcliffe, R. A., to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Lieut.-Col. H. B. Williams, D. S. O., whose tenure of that appointment has expired (Oct. 15) ; Capt. E. T. Humphreys, Lancashire Fusilliers, to be attached to the General Staff (graded Brigade Major) vice Capt. M. H. E. Welsh, R. Irish Regt., who has been appointed a Brigade Major (Sept. 27) ; Brev. Maj. R. E. H. James Loyal N. Lancs Regt., from as Staff Captain, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjt.-Gen. at the War Office, vice Maj. R. N. Greathed, R. A., whose tenure of that appointment has expired (Oct. 21); and Capt. G R Frith, R. E., to be a Staff Capt. at the War Office, vice Brev. Maj. R. E. H. James (Oct. 2).

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Sec. Lieut. H. P. Holt to be Lieut., Sept. 20.

14th King's Hussars—Lieut. T. C. King to be Capt., Oct. 1 ; Sec. Lieut. E. N. Nicholson to be Lieut., Oct. 1.

15th The King's Hussars—Lieut. F. A. Nicholson is seconded for service on the Staff, Sept. 22.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Gent. Cadet R. St Ledger Fowler, from the R M C, to be Sec. Lieut., Oct. 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Maj. P. P. de B. Radcliffe is seconded for service on the Staff, Oct. 15 ; Superny, Maj. R. N. Greathed is restored to the establishment, Oct. 21. The undermentioned Capts. are seconded :—J. W. Hope, for service on the Staff, Oct. 2 ; C. F. Cooper, for service as an Adjudant of Territorial Art., Oct. 9 ; Superny. Capt. K. H. Gregory is restored to the establishment, Oct. 1. The undermentioned Captains to be Adjutants :—R. H. V. Kelly, Oct. 1; G. R. Balston, Oct. 9.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt. John Chrystie to be Maj., Oct. 16 ; Capt. J. L. Grinlinton to be an Instructor in Gunnery Second Class, Oct. 4.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. I. Barrington White resigns his commission, Oct. 25.

Infantry.

Queen's R W Surrey Regt.—Capt I L B Versey is seconded for service on the Staff, Aug 29.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt C W Gordon retires on retired pay, Oct 25.

Suffolk Regt.—Capt H D'A Smith to be Maj. Oct 11.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Sec Lieut S P Wright resigns his commission, Oct 25.

Leicestershire Regt.—Serg-Maj Albert Wood to be Quartermaster, with the hon. rank of Lieut, Oct 25.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt S A Mott retires on retired pay, Oct 25 ; Lieut Frank Fairlie is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Oct 4 ; Sec Lieut Nigel Kennedy to be Lieut, Sept 1.

Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut-Col W R P Wallace on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay, Oct 25 ; Maj A C Lovett to be Lieut-Col, vice W R P Wallace, Oct 25.

R Sussex Regt.—Capt Robert Bellamy, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff, Oct 3.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S. Lancs Regt).—The undermentioned Lieuts are seconded for service under the Colonial Office:—F H Charlton (Oct 4), E B Wesche (Oct 11).

Black Watch (R. Highlanders)—Lieut. G B Rowan Hamilton to be Adjutant (Sept 25).

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I.—Lieut.-Col F G L Lamotte, on completion of his period of sevice in command of a Batt. is placed on the Half-pay List (Oct 23). Maj E D White to be Lieut-Col (Oct 23).

King's R Rifle Corps—Capt G C Kelly is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Oct 11), Superny Lieut L G Moore is restored to the establishment (Oct 15).

York and Lancaster Reg.—Superny Capt A V Jarrett is restored to the establishment (Oct. 20). Lieut H P Philby is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Oct 4).

Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg (R Canadians)—Sec Lieut G C R Hutchins resigns his commission (Oct 25).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt H M Wilson is seconded for service on the Staff (Oct 1).

West India Reg.—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—H G Garbett (Sept 27) L E Ottley (Oct 4).

Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned officers are transferred as Sec. Lieuts. :—Lieut. S. G. Gibbs, from the R.M. L.I. ; Lieut. J. L. G. Carter, from the Sherwood Foresters Notts and Derby Reg. ; Lieut. A. H. R. M. Laird, from S. Staffs Regt. ; Lieut. A. B. P. Pereira, from Suffolk Reg. ; Sec. Lieut. K. D. F. McCaskill, from the York and Lancaster Reg., Oct. 1. The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 :—S. G. Gibbs, J. L. G. Carter, A. H. R. M. Laird, A. B. P. Pereira, Oct. 1.

Army Medical Service.

R. Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned Capts. to be Majs. :—T. E. Fielding, C. H. Straton, J. M. Cuthbert, R. T. Brown, Oct. 25. Capt, H. O. M. Beadnell is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, Oct. 17. Capt. A. D. Fraser, from the Seconded List, is restored to the Establishment, Oct. 24.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Vererinary Corps—Capt. Edward Brown is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, Oct. 25.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Isabella McM. Beaton, Miss Vyvian L. W. Bird, Miss Alice Bradley, Miss Rose C S Carleton, Miss Margaret M. Roberts, Miss Eva M. Whittall.

Army Ordnance Department.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Lieut. T. L. Stevens is seconded for service at the War Office, Oct. 6.

Conductor Harry Tester, from the Army Ordnance Corps, to be an Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the hon. rank of Lieut., Oct. 25.

Memoranda.

Col. W. F. H. S. Kincaid, C.B., Half-pay List, retires on retired pay, Oct. 25.

Capt. Owen Hassall, R. Warwickshire Reg., is granted the local rank of Major, while employe as Commandant of a Detention Barrack, Oct. 25.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R. Field Artillery—Gerald Meservy to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Sept 30).

Infantry.

3rd Batt. Queen's R W Surrey Reg.—Lieut. Col. F. G. Parsons, D.S.O., relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, Oct. 23; Maj. and Hon Lieut.-Col. A. G. Shaw to be Lieut.-Col. Oct. 23.

4th Batt. R. Warwickshire Reg—J. G. H. Bird to be Sec. Lieut. on probation, Oct. 25.

3rd Batt., Dorset Reg.—A. B. Trewman to be Sec Lieut. (on probation), Sept. 30.

4th Batt., Prince of Wales's N. Staffs Reg.—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) V. V. Pope is confirmed in his rank.

4th Batt. R. Dublin Fusiliers—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) W. H. W. B. Malcolmson is confirmed in his rank,

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Admiralty 24th October.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Hugh Dermod Evan O'Sullivan to be Major on the Seconded List, vice Connolly, retired.

Captain John William Dustan to be Major, vice O'Sullivan, seconded. Both dated 17th May.

Major Walter Thomas Cresswell Jones, D S O, is seconded for service in the Naval Intelligence Department, dated 17th July.

Major Hugh Dermod Evan O'Sullivan, on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Jones, seconded, dated 16th August.

(This is in substitution of the notice which appeared on page 7010 of the "London-Gazette", dated 26th September.)

Captain John Piercy Shine to be Major on the Seconded List, vice Scott, retired.

Captain William Esson to be Major, vice Shine, seconded. Both dated 1st September.

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are absorbed in the Establishment, as shewn :—Captain John Wansey Snepp, vice Dustan, promoted. Dated 17th May, Captain Edward Percy Hamilton Pardoe, vice Esson, promoted. Dated 1st September, Captain Frank Lovell Haslewood, vice Darwall, seconded. Dated 6th September.

Admiralty, 25th October.

In accordance with provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Arthur d'Arcy Punnett has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 18th October, Paymaster Francis John Kingham Melsome has, this day, been advanced to the rank of Staff-Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, Clerk Alan George Bath has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 18th October.

Admiralty, 26th October.

In accordance with the provision of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903:—Lieutenant William John Talbot has this day been placed on the Retired List. Gunner Robert John Harness has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's in Concil Order of 18th October, 1909 :—Lieutenant Charles Henry Davey has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 25th October.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Edward Laton Frewen has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 25th October, Sub-Lieutenant Percy Strickland has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th March, Chief Gunner Frederick Ezekiel Sammels has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of 13th January:—Lieutenant Stanley Gordon Gibbs is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps. Dated 1st January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant John Matthew Bugge to be Commander. Dated 25th October.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Harry Banks Reece has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st July.

War Office, 27th October.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Arthur J-B. Percival, D. S. O. The Northumberland Fusiliers, from a Brigade Major, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office, vice Captain W. D. Wright, V. C., The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), who has vacated that appointment. Dated 17th October.

Cavalry.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Robert W. Oppenheim is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 1st October.

1st Royal Dragoons, Captain Arthur C. Charrington is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st October.

Supernumerary Captain Thomas P. Godman is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st October.

Captain Henry A. Tomkinson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 6th October.

Second Lieutenant John Harvey Leckie, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 28th October.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, Captain Walter. Long, D. S. O., is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 6th October.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Second Lieutenant Robert A. Heath resigns his commission. Dated 28th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Serjeant-Major Josiah Lyle to be Lieutenant (District Officer). Dated 28th October.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Captain Henry W. Atchison is restored to the establishment. Dated 16th October.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Robert T. Hammick is restored to the establishment. Dated 12th October.

Lieutenant Francis L. M. Crossman to be Adjutant. Dated 12th October.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Melville S. Scott retires on temporary retired pay under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 28th October.

Second Lieutenant James D. L. de Wend-Fenton resigns his commission. Dated 28th October.

Hong Kong Singapore Battalion, Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar. Dated 25th August.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Walter S. Nathan retires on retired pay. Dated 28th October.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Supernumerary Captain Reginald G. Stracey is restored to the establishment. Dated 6th October.

Captain The Right Honourable Bernard A. W. P. H. Earl of Granard ,K. P., resigns his commission. Dated 28th October.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Clare R U Savile is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 18th October.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas O B Ditmas is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 12th October.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant William S Browne is restored to the establishment. Dated 20th October.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Second Lieutenant Hubert W Brown to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th September.

The Royal Scots Fusillers, Lieutenant John E Young to be Captain. Dated 23rd September.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant John A C Childe-Freeman is antedated to 14th August.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain Sidney C Welchman to be Major. Dated 16th October.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Cyril H Frith is restored to the establishment. Dated 19th September.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own,) Captain Herbert C Buller is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 6th October.

The Army Service Corps.

Brevet Colonel Harry N Sargent, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. dated 27th October.

Lieutenant Charles K. Apthorpe, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below W. T. M. Buller. Dated 25th October.

Army Medical Sevice.

Colonel Herbert J. R. Moberly is placed on retired pay. Dated 25th October. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry O. Trevor, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, vice H. J. R. Moberly. Dated 26th October.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major Charles R Elliott, M. D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. O Trevor. Dated 26th October.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend James O'Reilly to be a Temporary Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces. Dated 17th October.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Sister Miss Bertha N Daker resigns her appointment. Dated 28th October.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Harry M Sargent, D S O, Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 4th October.

Major Frederick M Crum, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 28th October.

Lieutenant Clement J A'Court, Half-pay List, is removed from the active list on account of non-employment. Dated 26th October.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant James Birch, The York and Lancaster Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 26th October.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 25 years.

GEORGE GRAY

Says:

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GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcoho it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6. 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

* Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
† Break record.
‡ 1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.

Buy a Bottle and Try It!

"O. T." IS SOLD BY :—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay and Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

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Prevents the blood becoming poor, gives tone to the nerves and stores up a reserve of vitality and power to resist attack.

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Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work. impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.

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THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria —it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action— this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion —removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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IN NATURE'S WAY

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italy Established in the Coast Towns.

Tripoli, October 24.

A general view of the situation in Tripoli to-day, shows that the Italians are firmly established in all the coast towns. At Homs, the Bersaglieri have chased the Turks and Arabs into the desert. Here the attempted local rising has been entirely quelled and some public executions took place this morning.

An aeroplane, which made a successful reconnaissance into the desert of 60 kilometres, located the main Turkish encampment at Assiye and reports some thousands of troops. This is the most valuable reconnaissance yet made by air. Yesterday, however, the air scout failed to locate the moving horsemen in the desert; this seems extraordinary, as the Turks opened fire upon him ineffectually with their rifles.

Malta, Oct. 26.

A correspondent has received from a British passenger, the following detailed account of the fighting which took place at Tripoli on Monday last:—

"On Monday, the main Italian expeditionary force had its first real experience of surprise warfare—the lot of armies landed upon hostile shores. To understand the story it is necessary to follow the events of the previous days.

The ill-advised secrecy maintained with regard to the occupation of Bengazi, caused it to be believed in native quarters that the Italians had suffered a considerable reverse. This was naturally magnified in the mouths of the Arabs, and intensified by the sudden withdrawal of all the warships except two. The first evidences of local unrest occurred on Saturday, when, early in the morning, Arabs hidden in the palms, fired at an officer of Bersaglieri. During the night rounds the pickets secured the culprits, who were executed by order of drumhead Court-martial.

THE TURKISH ATTACK.

On Monday morning, groups of mixed Arab and Turkish Cavalry appeared on the desert horizon and attempted to work in towards the arms of the oasis, which stretch out in two places between the sand dunes.

The Italians rapidly reinforced their line of resistance, and the first demonstration made toward the right of the position died away; but later a stronger attempt was made against the left centre of the Italian line, where another arm of the oasis stretched out from the main trace of the outpost line, forming with some buildings and a mosque a sort of lunette. This was held by the 11th Battalion of the Bersaglieri, the supporting troops being the 82nd Infantry. Behind the position was a portion of the native suburb and countless palm trees partitioned off by innumerable traverse-like walls and a flat-topped Arab building.

Towards midday the Turkish demonstration increased in audacity, and the Bersaglieri and some companies of the 82nd became warmly engaged, and, unnecessarily as it is thought, the reserve battalions were moved up.

Suddenly, as if by preconcerted signal, a burst of firing broke out directly in the rear of the Bersaglieri and especially of the 5th company of the 82nd. It was then seen that the intricate country in the rear was alive with armed Arabs, mostly equipped with rifles, who had appeared as if by magic. It was a nasty quarter of an hour, especially for young troops, but they stood their ground well. The reserve proved equal to the occasion; the outburst, however, communicated itself to the whole left section of the oasis. Officers, transport drivers, and those passing between town and outposts were indiscriminately attacked from garden walls, from behind palms, and from the shelter of wells, pits, and houses. The shooting was wild, but several unfortunate men were shot down before they could unsling their rifles. Several of the more desperate among the fanatics worked down towards the town proper. This was the signal for one of the wildest scenes. The entire populace took fright and rushed madly about, like hunted rabbits disappearing into every available burrow. Knots of European men and women were to be seen heading breathlessly for their Consulates. Camel-drivers, remembering histories of past Beduin raids, were making desperate endeavours to save their beasts. Jews and Jewesses were screaming in terror; above all, the Italian soldiery striving to clear the streets in order to secure an adequate field of fire.

There was a general call to arms. Fatigue parties from the wharves snatched up rifles and dashed to cross-roads. Various guards of public offices, hurriedly fixing bayonets, debouched from every gateway or hurried on to the nearest convenient balcony or roof. The smack of rifles was heard on every side.

ITALIAN PROMPTITUDE.

Considering that such an attempt was totally unexpected, the Italians speedily had everything under control. For twenty minutes perhaps things looked ugly, specially when, right in front of the Konak, a Certan prisoner shot the Carabineri Marshal dead. In reality the actual bazaar episode was mainly panic on the part of the inhabitants. In the affected suburb, however, it was some little time before the troops were able to hunt down their nimble enemy. They were, however, able to kill and capture many. Several were summarily executed, and as there had been a proclamation concerning firearms, it is clear that there should be a large execution before long. Most of the arms and rifles had been distributed by the Turks before they left. Among the prisoners were said to be some Turks dressed as Arabs.

Fifty Arabs have been executed summarily as a result of Monday's engagement and 2,500 imprisoned, some of them in the lazzaretto, as there was not room elsewhere. Three thousand eight hundred rifles and great quantity of ammunition have been found hidden. The Italians estimate the Turkish losses at 1,500.

In the pitched battle five miles from Derna, 500 Arabs were taken prisoners.

BOMBARDMENT OF BENGAZI.

[illegible] Turkish garrison of Tripoli, though number-[illegible]re than 3,000 men and supported by defen-[illegible] offered no resistance to the Italians and [illegible] with good reason, retirement into the [illegible] a glorious death on the shore. At [illegible]ngs passed very differently. The 250 [illegible]h soldiers quartered there and above [illegible] from the city and suburbs fought [illegible] the whole day with extraordinary [illegible] carrying on a desperate struggle even [illegible] their defeat was certain with heroic self-[illegible]fice.

A LANDING EFFECTED.

[illegible]f-past 7 on the morning of the 19th, the [illegible]leet had taken up its battle formation in [illegible] Bengazi, the Vittorio Emanuele, Amalfi, [illegible]apoli, and Etruria in the first line, the [illegible]s in the second line with the transports. [illegible]k the bombardment began, shells falling [illegible]nutes on the barracks and Juliana Point, [illegible]ing the town. Meanwhile the transports [illegible] discharging troops into barges and landing [illegible]rties from the cruisers and battleships were crowding into their boats. At 9·25 the first boat's crew reached the shore, some 1,200 yards beyond Juliana. While some of the escorting boats protected the placing of five pontoons for the use of the landing parties, others raked the Turkish post on Juliana.

A launch was now sent towards the town beach to discover whether the city had been evacuated; when it had almost reached the beach volleys were fired from the jetty and from trenches dug in a square that separates the Custom House from the town. The warships answered the rifle fire immediately, and in a few minutes the Custom House building was a heap of ruins.

About 11 o'clock the Arabs of Bengazi decided to come to the assistance of the Turkish post on the promontory. One could see them marching in little groups along the narrow strip of land separating the bay from the lake within short range of the ships, guns. Big shells fell round them. Whole groups were mown. I watched one horseman advancing at walking pace. Severed guns made him their target, but in spite of the rain of projectiles he neither checked nor hastened his horse's pace. At last the black smoke of a shell hid him from sight, and he was seen no more. Few of his heroic companions succeeded in gaining the comparative shelter of Juliana Point.

ITALIANS TAKE THE BARRACKS.

Meanwhile the disembarkation was being concluded. At about 3 o'clock General Ameglio, who commanded the landing force, had at his disposal two battalions of Marines, four battalions of Infantry, drawn from the 4th and 63rd Regiments, and two batteries of mountain artillery. Leaving two battalions in reserve at the landing place, he moved towards the Berka barracks, the main objective of the attack. A little earlier a well-aimed shot from the Admiral's ship had destroyed the central part of the barracks and brought down the Turkish flag floating above it—a fortunate omen of success. The progress of the Italians was slow but steady. The enemy, Turks and Arabs mingled together, disputed every foot of the ground. The bayonet had to be employed to drive them out of their wretched, hastily dug trenches, three lines of which had to be carried in succession before the barracks were reached and stormed. Even then the town itself remained unconquered.

So ended the first battle which the Italians have fought in the Tripolitaine. The enemy's organization was rudimentary and their armament mediocre, but the Italian troops gave proof of their dash and endurance, and the landing operations were carried out with celerity and precision through a sea which was running fairly and within range of the enemy's fire.

Milan, Oct. 26.

The Italian Government has officially notified the Powers of the cessation of Ottoman rule in North Africa, and has announced that the new Italian possessions extend from the Egyptian frontier on the east to Tunis on the west, and as far south as the British and French zones of influence in Central Africa.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DURBAR MOTOR-CARS.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Oct. 26, Mr. Watt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his department made purchases of motor cars for use in connection with the Durbar; if so, whether those purchased were of British manufacture or of foreign make; and, if the latter, will he say what advantages they possessed over the home-made machines.

Mr. Montagu: No motor-cars have been purchased in connection with the Durbar by or through the India Office; but the Government of India has purchased directly a number of cars for use in connection with the Durbar. The Secretary of State has no official information as to the make.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS &c.

THE TAXATION OF JUTE.

Sir John Spear.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India. Whether any, and, if so, what, proposals have been made to, or sanctioned by the Government of India for the taxation of exports of raw jute or jute manufactures; whether it is intended that any rebate shall be allowed on raw jute shipped to Dundee or other British ports; and whether any papers on the subject will be presented to the House.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN INDIA.

Sir Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the continued increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquor throughout India; whether he is aware that in the Punjab last year the excise receipts rose to fifty-seven lakhs as compared with forty-three and a quarter lakhs in the previous year; whether he has noted remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, upon these figures and their connection with increased crime in the province; and whether, in view of the seriousness of the situation, he will obtain the views of the Government of India as to the adoption of effective reforms to check this growing evil.

THE ABOR, MISHMIS, AND RIMA EXPEDITIONS.

Sir William Byles.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has sanctioned, in addition to the expedition against the Abors, an expedition against the Mishmis and an expedition against Rima; if so, whether the two latter expeditions have arisen in any way out of the murder of the late Mr. Williamson in the Abor country, and if not, upon what grounds the two latter expeditions have been sanctioned.

Sir William Byles.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the mission of the late Mr. Novel Williamson into the Abor country was undertaken with or without the consent of the Abor people, and upon whose recommendation it was sanctioned by the Government of India; whether the object of the mission was diplomatic, or, if not, why it was undertaken; and whether the Government of India has received information that the gam or headman of a particular village was responsible for the murder of Mr. Williamson, and that the Abors have expressed their readiness to deliver up those responsible for the murder if the expedition into their country is not persisted in.

Sir William Byles.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the three expeditions now being carried on in the Abor and neighbouring countries by the Government of India are being carried on beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions; and, if so, whether, as prescribed by the fifty-fifth section of the Government of India Act of 1858, the consent of both Houses of Parliament has been obtained for defraying the expenses of the military operations out of the revenues of India, or whether there is any necessity for each of these expeditions which warrants their being undertaken without the sanction of Parliament having been first obtained.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE IN INDIA.

Mr. M'Callum Scott.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he has official knowledge that during the last six years there have been between fifty and sixty cases in British India in which policemen have been convicted of torturing British subjects, in their custody, and in how many of these cases death was the result of the torture, and in how many cases the torture was inflicted while the victims were in private police custody; and whether it is the intention of the Government of India to continue the system of allowing suspected persons to be remitted to private police custody, and of allowing any confessions other than those made at the trial to be used as evidence against prisoners alleged to have made them.

Mr. M'Callum Scott.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official knowledge of a recent case in a sub-division of Poona, in which a sub-inspector of police was charged with torturing two men, and of supporting the alleged charge against them by the fabrication of false evidence; whether he was convicted by the sessions judge and a jury on both counts; whether one of the tortured men died of the torture; whether the judge characterised it as a very cruel assault on helpless men, and torture as being peculiarly revolting; whether he declared such offences were difficult to detect, and should be punished severely; and whether he can state why under the circumstances the sub-inspector was not charged with murder.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Mr. Keir Hardie.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give any information concerning the progress of the plague in India, including the number of fatal cases during the past three months.

THE INDIAN RAINFALL.

Mr. Keir Hardie.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: What are the latest reports from India, concerning the rainfall; and whether there is now any apprehension of famine in any part of the country.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN INDIA.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: If it is the intention of the Indian Government to abolish the post of Inspector-General of Archæology in India, and if so, will he state on what grounds it is proposed to do so.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Mr. Morrell.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now say what was the total amount of costs incurred by the Government of Bengal in undertaking the defence of Mr. Weston and two police officers in the civil action brought against them after the acquittal of the prisoners in the Midnapore case, whether the Government are again undertaking the legal costs of the defendants in the appeal which is now proceeding; and whether there is any precedent for this further expenditure of public money.

Mr. Morrel.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether an application has been made by the successful plaintiff, in the civil action following on the Midnapore case, that the defendants should give security for the costs already awarded by the court, and the costs to be further incurred in consequence of the appeal or, in the alternative, that the Government should give an undertaking to be responsible for such costs in the event of the appeal being dismissed; and whether he can say what is the attitude of the Government in the matter.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

Predictions of "Morrison of Pekin."

The Englishman who knows China best, says a mail week correspondent in the "Daily Mail," will not be wholly surprised by the present crisis. Dr. G. E. Morrison, the famous Pekin correspondent of "The Times," and one of the most faithful and outspoken friends of the nation, has long foreseen that social progress such as has swept over the Far East could not for long continue peaceably with mediæval corruption and incompetence. Time after time he has risked his popularity with the Manchu Government by his warnings that the progress of Western education and reform must sooner or later bring the newly-enlightened masses into sharp opposition with the old and corrupt regime.

Early this year, when he was in London, I had many conversations with him, which resulted in some striking statements which appeared in the "London Magazine." We had been talking at length about the miraculous social progress of China. We had discussed the new army, with its quick-firing guns, German drill and balloon corps; the transformation in the position of woman, the coming of the railways and the new passion for modern education. He was enthusiastic and optimistic.

THE NEW SPIRIT OF CHINA.

But when we turned to the progress of political reform his tone changed. What could be the result of this new spirit on the old system of corruption and favouritism?

"I am confident," he said, "that the coming of Constitutional Government will make for administrative reform. Corruption cannot continue unchecked when exposed to the light of publicity. No records kept, no accounts presented—that happy state must cease in the presence of public inquiry and public condemnation. The growth of the popular Press—in itself one of the most remarkable signs of the new movement—is already having its effect. So rapidly has the Press gained influence that the officials have sought by purchase to throttle and control the free expression of public opinion. This, however, is one stage of development from which the Press may be expected to emerge. When the Constitutional Assembly gets to work it will want to know many things. It will demand information, publicity for wrong-doing, and an aroused public opinion will be the best weapons for fighting corruption. Already there has been an improvement in public administration."

Much of the new spirit of progress and the growth of national aspirations Dr. Morrison traced to the coming of railways.

Friendly understanding has been aided by the visible evidence of the material benefits of Western innovations. The Chinese are coming to know us better. Railways were a foreign innovation long bitterly opposed. Now along the lines of railway the new prosperity shows itself. The trains are crowded with passengers. Caravanserai, inns and hotels spring up. When a house is pulled down, it is to make room for a bigger. The railway has made the country people travellers. Travel means broadened ideas, and the breaking down of all prejudices. One district sees how another benefits from railways and clamours for them. Hence the demand for railways that has sprung up in all parts of the empire. Many lines have been laid, many more are in course of construction.

The coming of the railway has done more than break down the prejudice against the foreigner; it has helped to create a new national sentiment, and to strengthen the central government. Formerly owing to the vast distances and the slowness and difficulty of communication, actual power rested largely in the hands of the viceroys and the provincial governors. A provincial rather than a national patriotism was observed. To-day, thanks to improved communications, no provincial capital save Lanchow is more than twenty-one days' journey from Pekin. The provincial seats of administration are in constant touch with Pekin by telegraph. The Chinese have awakened to a consciousness of nationality.

Those who are fearful that the natives aroused by the rebellion may repeat the excesses of the Boxer trouble may well ponder on another part of the same interview.

There has been a significant change in the attitude of the people towards the foreigner. Before the Boxer rising anti-foreign placards and public insults were all too common, and culminated in one of the most remarkable upheavals ever known in history. There was little social intercourse between high officials and Europeans. To-day this distrust and enmity have almost wholly disappeared. I have travelled during the past few years in every province in China. Everywhere I have been received by all classes with civility and kindness, and this is the common experience of present-day travellers in China.

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE FUTURE.

In a speech last year at the Authors' Club Dr. Morrison declared; "If I were a Chinaman I would take a hopeful view of the future of my country." He went on, however, to add a list of the abuses which still continue, abuses which have pressed heavily on the minds of the reformers who are making the present uprising.

There were still great blots upon the administration—the maladministration of justice and the deplorable condition of the prisons throughout the empire. The employment of eunuchs, the sanction of domestic slavery and the almost universal prevalence of foot-binding were facts which stood in the way of China's recognition as a reformed State. Prison methods were as degraded as they were in Europe in the dark ages. China was the only country among the Powers which sanctioned a slave traffic on its own subjects.

Here is another extract from an earlier speech that may well be borne in mind:—

There is much to blame in China but there is far more to praise, and the substantial progress that is being made in many directions that go for greater national efficiency was, he thought, a point that cannot be disputed. The development of the national spirit or the awakening of a conciousness of nationality, the spread of Western education, the growth in power of the native Press, the stimulation of military ardour and growth in efficiency and economy in the Chinese Army, the attempt, imperfect as it naturally is, to bring reforms into many departments of the administration are all features of modern China full of promise for the future.

It is on this note of optimism, the belief that China will overcome even corruption and revolt, that most of his warnings have concluded. In the interview in the "London Magazine" he ended with the same conviction:—

The Westernisation of this great people cannot but affect the whole world. It will, I believe, affect it for good. Now China comes not as a menace to the West but as a peaceful participator in world progress. When Japan set out to recast her institutions she found in England an adviser and a friend. When Siam determined to abolish her Oriental methods of administration she found her chief encouragement in the support of England. To-day it is the turn of China. In these critical years of national new birth she needs and seeks our sympathy, support and aid. I am confident that she will not look to us in vain.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the weekended 28th Oct. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.......	12,000	25,000	......	37,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	74	......	109
For previous 16 weeks of half year	2,40,471	4,41,634	2,993	6,85,098
Totalfor17weeks	2,52,471	4,66,634	2,993	7,22,098
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,914	13,028	......	27,942
Per mile of Ry..	44	38	......	82
Total to corresponding date...	3,06,979	1,85,528	3,352	4,95,859

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 9,058

Decrease to date ....Rs. 2,26,239

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

22nd Sunday after Trinity.—12th November.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns, 512, 307, 309, 403; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns—167, 161, 477 Collections for Betgeri Gadag Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev E E Hill; 8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a.m. and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a m. Parade Service; 5-30 p m, Sunday School; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Thursday, 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist. Daily—8-30 a m, Matins daily; 5-15 p m, Evensong daily.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion; 8-45 a m Matins: 6 30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher—Rev J Andrew Smith.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy; Rev Father Bisco. Langmore and Chard—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy; The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Choral Matins and Litany 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—Sundays: 10 a. m., Holy Communion: 7 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Week days—Daily Prayer, at 9 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.—Clergy; Rev, Father Moore; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-35 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p. m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-80 a m, Masses; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and sermon; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theressa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes—Pastoral visit in Rosary Church.—6-30 and 8-30 a m Sunday Services; 5-30 p m, Evening Service. Week days—6-30 and 7-15 a m.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vicar; L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30. 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6. p. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6. a m, Mass 8 a m. High Mass; 6 p m. Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvacao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a. m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Father D Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a m

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, Barrow's Lane, Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Coutinho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 am, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher: Rev A Y Wright; 6-30 p m Preacher Rev. J. F. Edwards; 5 p m Sunday School. 9 to 10 p m Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 5 p m Sunday School.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p. m. Social Hour, at 8-30 p. m. Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Church.—The Rev. Mr. Stanley Jones, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church is about to conduct a fortnight's mission in the Bowen Memorial Methodist Church commencing on Sunday the 5th instant, the hours of service on Sunday being 11 a. m. and 6-30 p.m., and on week-days 8 a.m. and 8-30 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at the Y M C A Hall—Minister: Rev H E Barrell.—9 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell, 6 30 p m Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort—Chaplain: Rev J Cameron, 11 a m. Morning Service; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Psalm 98, Tune 110. Hymns, 146, 454, 297.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev A Wilson; 11 a m United Service in St. Andrew's Church; Preacher, Rev. A Drew 5 p, m. Sunday School: 6-30 p m, Evening Service, Preacher Rev A S Crichton. Psalm 95. Hymns. 197, 476, 172, 454.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister: The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, Morning Service 4 30 p m Evening Service.

THE POWER OF ISLAM.

Chances of a Holy War.

In the November number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" an exceptionally interesting article by Mr. W. R. Nightingale deals with the chances of an Islamic Holy war running from end to end of North Africa. He argues that it may even spread far into Asia as one of the possible results of the war. As a foreword the author explains that—"for three-and-twenty centuries has Ajudhan, now called Pakpattan, been known to history—but for the last eight hundred years as a holy shrine, not as a fortress, has it been revered throughout the Mahomedan world. About the year A. D. 1170 was born a Mahomedan destined to be famous through the ages, who in after life went by the name of Baba Sheikh Farid-ud-din Sahib Shaker Ganj. As a missionary of Islam he attained the foremost place in his time, and his remains were laid to rest in the very heart of the city of Ajudhan he loved so well. Sanctity and fasting and asceticism go hand in hand with the religions of the East, and among many ascetics Baba Farid held first place. So continual was his fasting that it is said that for thirty years he allowed no food to pass his lips, but that, when hungry, he had but to place against his body a wooden cake or a wooden bunch of grapes and his hunger was appeased. These bunches of wooden foodware still kept at his shrine, and are shown as relics of great sanctity to the faithful. His fame as a holy man spread even into the remote fastnesses of Afghanistan and the distant cities of Persia and Central Asia, and the growing pilgrimages year by year attest the development of fervour which may become dangerous if once out of control and actuated by revenge."

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 27th October, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Carey, Capt J E
Milne, Major C
Mac'eod, Dr
Macleod, Mrs.
Misick, Mr
Harris, Mrs E J
Harris, Miss J
Nangle Major, K E
Pye, Major W E
Pye, Major Mrs.
Scott, Miss M
Rickett's child, Mrs, and nurse
Bryne, Mrs G
Hancock, Mis Mason
Tytler, Miss
Coughtric Miss C
Lindguist, Mr J H
Phillips, Capt J C and Mrs
Hagger, Mrs
Koysell, Rev F S
Heyland, Mrs
Hooper, Miss D
Hooper, Miss J G
Denison, Mr R D
Battle, Mr B
Tulloch Mr H F P
Kropf Mr L
Ramsay, Miss C
Fair, Mr W J
Gilbert, Mr H E
Oliver, Dr S
Smythe, Mr J H
Stewart, Mr D
Wood, Mr F E
Spencer, Mr H
Walker, Mr A
Larimore, Mr M
Hagger, Capt E
Mackenzie, Major K L W
Macdermott, Mr L

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Grant, Lt Col A
Maxwell, Major H G
Waxwell, Mrs
Marshall, Mr O
Kelly, Maj H M
Bradshaw, Cap A E
Taylor Capt N C
Wilders Capt C S D and Mrs.
Fuller, Sir B
Burne, Lt F O W
Dane, Lt V L G.
Wall, Major E W
Smith Lt C L
Quin Major W and Mrs
Hazelhurt, Major G W and Mrs
Cowell, Mr. B C
Usher, Capt S
Bateman Champion, Mis H F and Inft. nurse
Gage, Mr A F
Warrack, Miss
Cunningham, Mrs H
Johnson, Mr H S
John, Mr W A J
Wetherall, Lt F G W
Mathew-Lennowe, Capt, E B
Wedderburn, Mr D & Mrs
Hore, Miss
Smith, Lt T M O E
Walton, Col W C
Sewell, Mrs L
Taylor, Capt G C
Welkeni, Lt Col E G B
Bald, Lt A H
Jones, Capt T W H
Dumayne, Sir Fred and Miss
Nagpur, Rt Rev Bishop
Chatterton, Mrs
Hulton Mr H H and Mrs
Bocquet, Mr R
Nance, Mr W J
Thackwell, Mr
Browne, Major A P
Carey, Capt P S
Leman, Lt F B
Rickets, Major P E and Mrs
Milne, Major J W
Sutherland, Capt R O
Arnold Major A S
Bapat, Mr S K
Tarrie, Capt C J
Grosvenor, Hon, L
H H the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda
H H the Maharani of Baroda.
West, Miss F M
Wagh, Shanker
Aobali, Yamoma
Nanavati, China
Mehta, Mr S B
Dhru, Mr B L
Sardesia, Mr G S
Bigg, Capt
Burrows, Mrs
Mylne Mr. L and Mrs
Reynold Capt L
Batterns, Lt Col F C
Fox, Sir O, Lady and maid,
Sherriff, Mr J P
Nicholettes Mr W A B
Bonnard, Mr W A
Norton, Mr H B & Mrs
Wilson, Captain J H
MacKeith, Mr J
MacKeith, Mr W A
Grove, Mr J B A
Carrow, Mr J B A
Walsh, Mr T
Arithon, Mr H S and Mrs
Monteath, Mr G
Dixon, Mr G A and Mrs
Kerwar, Rev R H
Loe, Mr and Mrs
Cotton, Mr W B
Bourke, Mr D R S
Mathew, Lt D G
Cresswell, Mr P W
Muckerjee, Mrs S V (Baroda Party),
Fisher, Mr W
Naylor, Major N D
Paton, Mr N F
Rankine, Mr A
Hart, Mr C F
Kirby, Mr W E
Reiner Mr G V
Francis, Dr A
Houghton Lt Col F A
Gharge, Mr K
Bradshaw, Mrs S C
Walker Mr J E
Clemes, Mr J H
Balten, Mr J E G
Heberlein, Mr H
Montgomerie, Miss
Macdonald, Mr D
Bradshaw, Miss S O
Skittrell, Mr J
Deacon, Mr W
Merriman, Mr J L
Gorden, Capt G S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Mackenzie, Mr W L
The Lusson, Capt H E
Grant Mr J H
Nairne, Mr D
Orr, Mr W Orr

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Wellimore, Miss J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Wright, Lt Co E G
Herbert, Capt H L
Walker Lt H R O
Cole Lt A F
Rowlandson Major M G D Miss and 2 infants nurse

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Anderson, Lt G W
Turnbull, Capt G O
Potter Capt H.
Townsend, Miss M
Faocett, Capt F O D
Harford R G A Lt H H
Drake Maj H M
Marshall Mr R
Torrie Mr L J
Butler Mr W V H
Manson Capt J A P, Mrs and infant ayah.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov 11.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Allardyce, Mr K J
Baxter, Mr Geo
Bogle, Maj J S
Bryant, Miss
Curnow, Mr John
Graves, Hon Mr A E P
Greenall, Mr J
Houston, Major A M
Husain, Mr Syed Zille
Karim, Mr Abdul
Mathur, Mr B G W
Mathur, Mr N N
Menke, Mr
Miller, Mr C C
Taylor, Miss Philippa
Wallinger, Mr W A
Wood, Mr F J
Matthews, Major
Pelito, Mr J J
Waring, Mr H J
Douglas, Mr W N G
Douglas, Mrs and child
Almond, Mr R L
Black, Mrs
Sagar Mr W
Basto, Capt A C F P
Paul, Major D
Meyer Mr L
Moore, Miss Violet
Washington, Major C F G
Lambert, Capt H Mc L
Hill, Mr R N
Azid, Mr M K
Mc Culloch, Capt A J
Macfarlaine, Mr K M
Macfarlaine, Mr and Mrs D inft
Smith, Mr G M
Bowen, Mr F S
Monthero, Mr P L
Crosbie, Mr A
Waters, Capt and Mrs R S
Davies, Mr W J
Dinshaw, Miss
Brind, Mrs D S nurse and inft
Kalubha, Mr K S M
Gopalbhai, Mr K S M
Roechling, Mr G D
Cadden, Capt E E
Cruddas, Major H M
Lancaster, Mrs E H and child
Elijah, Mr R M
Baldock Lt Col
Kitching, Capt C H
Shabib, Mr B S
Colvocoressi, Mr J P
Bhanjibhai, Mr K S M
Barker, Mr N G H
Carter, Mr W G
Tyes, Mr G A V
Beadon, Major W
Mackie, Mr
Dinshaw, Mrs H C
Gallagher, Mr W A
Abdulla, Mr B B
Ashe, Miss
Marshall, Mr A
Jensen, Mr J

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Oct. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col A S Rooke, I A, B
Mr M F Gauntlett, B Cov
Mr C M King, B Cov
Mr F J Woodward, B Cov
Mr T W Richardson, B Cov
Mr H R Perrett, B Cov
Mr A E Heden, B
Mr T L Clarke, B
Mr F W Collings, B
Mr J W Kemp, B
Mr H W Merrick, B
Mr C J Silvester, B
Mr A Sabonadiere, B
Rev C Breay, M
Miss F L McAfie, Bo
Lieut-Col W C Walton, 104 Rifles
Major E Sauler, 108 Inf
Major G S Sheppard, Mil Accts Dept
Major P N Leslie, I A
Major G R Oakes, 88 Inf
Capt H L Dyce, 9 Hodson's H
Capt H O Owen, Adjt B B By Vol
Capt C M Worsley, 21 Cav
Capt D N Anderson, I MJS
Chief Engineer F Olford, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col P J Lumsden, I M S, P, 1 day
Capt D Munro, I M S, B, 3 mo
Mr J F Connolly, B Cov, 5 days
Mr E H Clark, B, 3 mo M C
Mr G Kenyon Rogers, B, 7 days
Mr E O S Baker, B, 5 days
Mr H L Cooper, B, 9 days
Mr F Hedding, M, 3 mo M C
Mr R J P Dawson, M, 10 days
Mr A H Harper, M, 2 mo M C
Major H T Naylor, 2nd Raj, 2 mo M C
Major H M Turton, 104 Rifles, 3 mo M C
Capt G S Palmer, 98 Inf, 7 days
Capt H Y Salkeld, 2 Lrs, 6 mo M C
Capt J T C Broadbent, 73 C Inf, 6 weeks on M C
Lieut W R M Cloughin, 14 Sikhs, to 22 12 11
Asst Engr G R Ellis, R I M, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H Watson, B
Mr A D Kiernander, B
Mr A B Briggs, B
Mr J H Robertson, M Cov
Mr F S Punnett, Bo
Capt T W Barrett, I M S

As a memorial of Mr. Melton Prior, the war correspondent and artist, a bas-relief bust in bronze will be erected in the Crypt of St. Paul's the Catard.

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things go, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Neuritis
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Backache
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

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HASU-NO-HANA

Perfume of the Japanese Lotus

Of all Chemists & Perfumers

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

BENGER'S

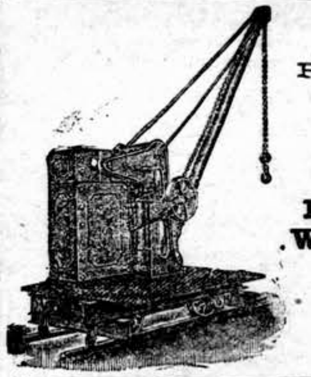
One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

BENGER'S FOOD IS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.



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HAND CRANES,

Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and verhead Types.

Lifting Tackle,

Hydraulic Tools, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 73

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, Is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Hull October 12 with a general cargo and coal and 3 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain T. G. Kilner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 142 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, November 6, with a general cargo, and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin Commander W. B. Hudleston R. I. M., sailed last evening for Durban, with the 1st Royal Dragoons, consisting of 10 officers, 4 warrant officers, 3 women 6 children, 566 non-commissioned officers and men, 24 women, 21 children, and a few details.

The steamer Umlozi, 1,133 tons, Captain J. C. Brett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban October with a general cargo and coal and passengers.

The steamer Imkenturm, 3,154 tons, Captain L. Cartens, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and passengers.

The steamer Bardistan 2,530 tons, Captain H. L. Davies, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp via Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,468 tons, Captain J. P. Carzill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The City Line steamer City of London, 5,688 tons Captain G. Whish, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Lock ......Troopship
R I M S Minto ......Comdr Latouche ......Troopship
R I M S Investigator..Capt. G N Forteath ...R N R.. Survey Str
H M S Perseus ......Comdr C P B Powell ..R Navy
H M S Alert ......Comdr......Somerville...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 10.

Abbotsford............2351 Shilton ......T Morrison & Co
Avala...............2382 Canham ......W & A G & Co
Angus...............2320 Dekers ......T M & Co
Carunna ....2442 Cuckney ... .T Morrison & Co
Epsom ....2970 Craggs ......T M & Co
Heim .....753 Eriksen ..Bangkong ..F F Campbell & Co
Harpenden ....3553 Cromack ...Andrew ......Yull & Co
Hild...............719 Salvesen ....F F C & Co
Morea..............5061 Brown ...London ..P & O Co
Mazagon............3280 Fry.......................M M & Co
Nairung.............2862 Park ....T M & Co
Palitana............1933 Kilner......................M M & Co
Querimba............4937 Smith ....M M & Co
Urlana.........3381 Cocklin ..Calcutta...11-11 M M & Co
Umlozi ....1133 Brett ....
Salsette ....2391 Lewellin...Aden...11-11 ..P & O Co
Siaga ....1912 Marmugoa ......S Wallace & Co
Visigoth ....2613 Rule ....W N Aldershaw

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 10. PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agent.
D & E Ian Leslie ..2499 Goodwin.........J Finlay & Co
F Assaye ...4459 Cochman ..Shanghai 8-11 P&O S N Co
F Columbo Maru...2919 Teranaka...Kobe N Y Kaisha
G Abydos ....1939 Davies ....G H Carsam
K Alavi...2323 Gray...Jeddah ...21-11 . B & P S N Co
L Sha Ameer......1921 Cusock.......Jeddah......7-11... Bo & H S N Co
N Galles . ...555 Wratt.......Repairing .....27-10... J Mackintosh & Co
N Neilos ....737 Cadon ...Jeddah ...... A S N Co
N Inchmoor ...2214 Helmich .. Antwerp...R A Willis
O Lawoe ....1817 Born ......Jeddah .. ...10-11 .. The Arab S Co
P Himalaya ....3706 Gregory ...Shanghai...P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ischia ......2189 Baisito......Hongkong ...16 11 .. R Line
2 Elysia.........3914 Haig......Liverpool.. ..18-11... W & A Graham & Co
3 Mohammadi......1751 Newby.....Jeddah ...8-11... B & P S N Co
5 Saifi .... 671 Morin ...Jeddah ....6-11... B & H S N Co
7 Bregenz.........2386 Petris... ..Trieste... ..16-11... A L S N Co
8 Steenbergen...2155 Younge ...Rotterdam ..15-11... T M & Co
9 Moltkefels .....3034 Schneid r .. ..Hamburg via Karachi ..W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London 5388 Whish...Karachi K N & Co
14 Damra .....752 Morrison ......Busreh ...M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadari ....823 Ahmed ....B S N Co
Mahanadi ......518 Ahmed ..N F...N F...B S N Co Ld
Sarasvati... ....443 Ebram ....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
9	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull, Oct 12
10	Umlozi	Brett	Durban, Oct 20
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Nov 6
	Palitana	Kilner	Busreh, Oct 27

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Plassey (Tpt)	Finch	Southampton
10	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Belle o' France	Cargill	Calcutta
	Bardistan	Davies	Hull, &c
	Imkenturm	Cartens	Rangoon
	R I M S Dufferin	Huddleston	Durham

The steamer City of London, Captain Whish, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.—

Steamer Epsom for Liverpool.
„ Rinaldo, for Hull &c.
„ Columbo Maru, for Kobe &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Persia, from Trieste left Aden on the 9th instant and is due here on the 16th instant at 7 p.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Agra, left Birkenhead on Tuesday evening the 7th instant.

THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

For some time past the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, amongst a number of other matters, have been engaged in an important case as affecting merchant shipmasters. It was one affecting their member Captain R. H. Gent, who was in command of the paddle steamer "Mavis," owned by Prokette Bristol Channel Steam Packet Company, Limited, and whose services were dispensed with during the past Bristol Channel passenger season on the ground that he had shown professional incompetence in the course of his duties. The Guild, knowing of the Captain's long and tried experience as a navigator and seaman, and ascertaining the views of other members and supporters in Bristol Channel ports, arrived at the conclusion that such a charge was entirely unwarranted, and was likely to prove seriously inimical to their member's future professional reputation. Accordingly, an action for wrongful dismissal was entered against the owners, and the Guild have now been informed by wire that the case has just been settled at Swansea entirely in favour of the Captain on all points, and he has been given judgment for £61-15-0 with taxed costs.

JURY SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Johannesburg, Oct. 24 (Reuter)—The Transvaal Native Union, which is compared of civilised natives and is recognised by the Native Affairs Department of the Union Government as the intermediary between the Government and the natives has sent a petition to Lord Gladstone the Governor-General, asking him to abolish the jury system in all cases in which whites and natives are involved.

Buluwayo, Oct. 25.—The Rhodesian Agricultural Union has adopted a resolution declaring that it views with the gravest concern the result of that trial by jury in certain cases where Europeans and natives have been in conflict and favouring legislation eliminating juries in cases in which the High Commissioner is of opinion that justice would best be served by another form of trial.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
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SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Gaat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.
THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from
THE MATTEI DEPOT, KOTAGIRI.
Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.
If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.
Terms for Agents can be arranged.
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Tanna Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ¼ ANNA.
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New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.
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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT: MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

"MINIMGRAND"
LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.
PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.
In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the
CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS,
THE
Lipp "MINIMGRAND"
possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.
If you will give us the opportunity]
we will prove all we state.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 11th Nov., 1911.

SPORT IN THE NILGIRIS

MR. F. W. F. FLETCHER has essayed with success to fill a gap in the sporting literature of India, and his "Sport on the Nilgiris and in Wynaad" will rank with the standard works dealing with Northern and Central India and their sport. The sport afforded by the Nilgiris and the Wynaad is varied and in some respects unique and though these hills have been the happy hunting grounds of a long line of famous Nimrods only fragmentary descriptions of the natural history and sport of the Blue Mountains have hitherto been written and Mr. Fletcher's volume fills this hiatus. Mr. Fletcher begins with the elephant first and tells the prospective sportsman that a wild elephant is by nature a timid and inoffensive animal, in fact there is no denizen of the forest with greater dread of man than he. The merest taint of a human being in the air will make the largest herd seek safety in precipitate flight. None the less is it necessary to use the utmost precaution in approaching elephants. The author does not believe that any elephant, save a confirmed rogue, would charge, if warned by his acute sense of smell that man was near some time before the object of his fear and aversion actually appeared and he would invariably obey his natural impulse and retreat as fast as possible. But to stumble on a single elephant or a herd—which is of course always due to an unwitting approach up-wind—almost certainly means an instant charge. This is not vice, according to Mr. Fletcher, not even a contradiction of the rule that an elephant is an inoffensive animal. The charge is prompted solely by that instinct of self-preservation which is the first law of all Nature—just as a man would without thought hit out at a practical joker who crept up from behind and startled him. "The elephant suddenly finds himself confronted by the enemy he dreads: he believes he is cornered; and an effort to destroy his enemy is the result. But give him time for reflection, let him realise that retreat is open to him and an elephant would no more initiate an attack on a man than a tiger." The rogue is regarded as in a category by himself. His inmate fear of man blunted by the constant excursions he makes into the fields of unarmed ryots, he is ready and willing not merely to fight but to be the aggressor at all times: but the escaped tame elephant is even worse than he and devotes the whole of his life to wrecking vengeance on his former masters.

Of tigers, the cattle-lifter,—always a large, heavy, handsome beast—is the one which oftenest falls to the sportsman's rifle. The game-killer is not nearly so desirable, while of the man-eater Mr. Fletcher has the poorest opinion, describing him as usually an old tiger who from a wound or some other injury cannot obtain his usual prey and who consequently takes to man-killing as more suited to his failing powers. But the man-eater in the Nilgiris and the Wynaad is unknown. Comparatively few, either cattle-lifters or game-slayers, are bagged in those hills though they are exceedingly numerous. Cover is practically continuous and the perennial streams which course down every valley furnish him with an unfailing water-supply all through the year. To mark down a tiger in that part of the country, therefore, is a very difficult matter; and to get a shot at him when he is marked down, a more difficult matter still for the covers are connected by jungle-clad ravines, down which the tiger can steal without exposing himself. And another factor which militates against success in tiger-shooting there is the high grass which covers the hills throughout the year, save for a month or two after the annual fires. To the European sportsman bent on tiger-shooting Wynaad is the reverse of a happy hunting ground. On the Nilgiri plateau it is an easier matter for the sholas are small and isolated and the grass is short. The subject on the leopard brings Mr. Fletcher to a soliloquy on the slackness observable in animal nomenclature in his part of the country. It is, he says, a land of misnomers and people cling to their old-world traditions. The muntjac, though a true deer, is universally called the jungle sheep; the sambhur was until recently designated the elk; the Nilgiri wild goat poses as the ibex; the leopard masquerades as the cheetah; and the gaur is and, despite the flouting of purists, always will be the bison.

Adherence to old and quite erroneous names, bestowed on the game animals in days when the sportsman did not trouble to be a naturalist, does not make for clearness. Confusion, in fact, could scarcely be worse confounded, but in regard to no animal is the confusion more pronounced than in the case of the leopard. Not only is the vernacular name cheetah applied indiscriminately to the large pard or panther and the small pard or leopard but is used also to designate that hunting leopard, but to the last of these only truly belongs the name "cheetah." The term bison for the animal known by that name is equally a misapplied word, for he does not belong to the bisontine group at all, the only eastern representative of which is the yak. He falls under the taurine sub-division of the genus Bos, which is distinguished from the bisontine sub-division chiefly by the absence of long hair on the head and shoulders and by a dorsal ridge. He got his name in the old days of lax nomenclature and the misnomer has been so hallowed by custom that there is small chance of its being dropped. In reality he is a gaur and as harmless as he is big so long as he keeps to the jungle. But for some reason or other he objects to the planting of rubber and shows a disposition to sheer off from the foothills. Of all the sport, of infinite variety, Mr. Fletcher writes and in counselling those who follow the paths he has marked out for them he says he would rather bag one tiger or bison by his own efforts than a hundred which he owed to the exertions and the skill of his native shikaris. Mere killing, he remarks, is not sport; the real charm lies in the feeling that you have pitted your reason against the quarry's instinct and won the equal fight; that your trophy is the reward of your own skill. This feeling is the very essence of true sport and it makes success doubly sweet.

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HONOUR FOR MADAME CURIE. THE Nobel Prize for Chemistry which has just been awarded to Madame Curie will serve as a solution for her recent failure to enter the famous French Academy of Science. Her adopted country—she is by birth, a Pole—certainly was wrong in rejecting this gifted lady's claim to a seat among her foremost scientists, and we hope the Academy will open its portals in the next opportunity to receive her and thus add to its high scientific prestige. But before that the Swedish Academy of Science at Stockholm, which is the adjudicator of the Nobel Prizes in Chemistry and Physics has repaired the wrong by awarding her one of these rich prizes. The French Academy would have bestowed on her only a national honour, but the Swedish Academy has now conferred on her an international honour, for the Nobel Prizemen are selected from among the distinguished men of all nations, and their list forms a brilliant international Academy of Science and Literature. The Chemistry Prize which Madame Curie has now got, has been received by the most famous of living chemists in the world, men like Sir William Ramsay and Professor E. Buchner of Berlin. There is only one Frenchman in this list of chemistry prizemen, the late M. Moissan, and he of course was also a member of the French Academy of Science. There are no less than three Germans among these ten prizemen, which shows the pre-eminence of their nation in chemical research at the present day. We follow with two representatives, Sir W. Ramsay and Professor Rutherford of Manchester, while Austria, Sweden and France have one each. France now may be said to have two representatives, though Poland would rightfully claim Madame Curie as her own, for her maiden name was Sklodswiski. Once before also this honour of being a Nobel Prize-winner was conferred on her, but on that occasion in 1903, the Nobel Prize for Physics was divided among two others also. Her husband, the late M. Pierre Curie, and the late Professor Becquerel, both of them Frenchmen, were bracketed with her for the prize. Becquerel discovered the radio-active properties of uranium in 1896, and this important discovery suggested to M. and Madame Curie their famous joint discovery of polonium and radium. M. Becquerel died in 1908 and M. Curie in 1906, and only Madame Curie is left of this trio. Her researches on radium, which were thus honoured by a share in the Nobel prize eight years ago, are still in active progress and only last year she succeeded in obtaining pure radium, an important stage in her discovery. Only radium salts had been discovered until then, but now radium has been completely isolated and obtained in pure form. The Physics Prize has been obtained by two Englishmen, Lord Rayleigh and Professor Thomson of Cambridge, and much of the other nationalities are represented by only one each. The Poles are a very small nation, yet Madame Curie is not the first of her people to win this prize. The well known novelist, Sienkiewitz, with a world-wide reputation, received the Nobel prize for literature in 1906. Anglo-India is also represented in this distinguished list of Nobel prizemen by Sir Ronald Ross whose researches in malaria were rewarded in 1902 by the bestowal of the prize for medicine, no other English medical man being yet honoured in this way. Yet another Anglo-Indian, and that, too, born in Bombay, Mr. Rudyard Kipling received this coveted prize in literature for 1907. These prizes are not barren, but very substantial honours, for each of them is worth eight thousand pounds sterling.

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AUSTRALIAN COMPULSORY SERVICE. MUCH attention is naturally being attracted by the experiment, which Australia has now initiated in the compulsory training of its youthful citizens as military cadets. Already a system of compulsory training has been launched for the Army and Navy, for the former on lines recommended by Lord Kitchener and for the latter according to the plans prepared by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, and results are sufficiently far advanced to permit of a few preliminary conclusions. In the first place it is surprising that a Labour administration should so rapidly have been converted to a compulsory system in a country where five years ago, it was almost impossible to obtain a hearing for serious defence proposals. However, the country has been awakened to its responsibilities in this matter by the efforts of serious minded politicians of both parties in the Commonwealth. The policy was initiated by Mr. Deakin, and in compelling its necessity upon the recognition of the Labour Party he was fortunate in gaining the assistance of some of its most substantial and reliable men. There is of course still opposition; clericals and socialists still raise their voices against compulsion, but the administration apparently does not fear that the scheme will now encounter any serious impediment from this quarter. Since the proclamation of the Act the Department has concentrated its efforts on senior cadets—youths between 14 and 18. It has registered 153,637, medically examined 102,194, passed 95,772 as medically fit, and exempted 55,910. The number actually in training at the beginning of September was 87,389. It is a remarkable fact that the total registration has been about 50,000 below the estimated number, showing that there has been a great deal of evasion. However, it has to be considered that the Department, feeling that it has a force sufficiently large for it to cope with at the beginning, has not made much effort to prevent this. Evasion might in any event be expected to be heaviest at first and it may be that in the future this will be a point which will not have to be taken seriously into account. The second year's results will be a better test. On the other hand a very satisfactory feature has been the small number of rejections on account of medical unfitness, and the undoubtedly fine physique of the force. There can be no question that a very fine force can be created if the young Australian can be made amenable to military discipline. It is a well recognised fact that from this point of view he is an unpromising subject to deal with. This is largely a question which the future must decide, but the authorities place reliance on the intelligence of the lads to show to them that discipline and obedience are necessary. It has been a surprise to find how strong an appeal naval service has made to the Australian boy. No difficulty whatever has been experienced with the enrolments and the 3,225 cadets, which are required as the junior section of the reserve of the Australian Navy. Again it has to be proved by time whether the Australian will sufficiently accustom himself to discipline, as after his cadet training to wish to enlist in the navy. Some fears are entertained on this ground, and it is evident that the Defence Department is to have no easy task. At the same time they may be reasonably gratified at the excellent beginning which has been made and with it as a foundation, need not be too ready, to meet their troubles half way.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Devanha" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p. m. to morrow.

THE Bishop of Calcutta and Mrs. Copleston have arrived at 54 Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, and will remain there till Nov. 15.

THE construction of the Indian National Congress pandal has begun. The framework has been finished. The pandal will accommodate 8,000 persons.

THE first levee of H. E. Sir Gibson-Carmichael was held on Thursday night at 9-30 in the Banqueting Hall, and was largely attended by officers and gentlemen of Madras.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Burma, Lady Adamson and party arrived from Maymyo yesterday morning by train and leave on the 26th instant by the R. I. M. S. "Mayo" for Calcutta en route to Delhi.

IT is announced by the Revenue Department, Bombay Government, that the concession rates for freight on consignments of fodder will apply to all consignments booked to stations in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum districts.

EARLY on Thursday morning several copies of proscribed seditious pamphlets were hung in the streets of Naraingunj town. The Magistrate and police inspected the town and the police took possession of the pamphlets and are making enquiries. No arrests are reported.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," were:—Sir B. Fuller, Sir F. and Miss Dumayne, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Nagpur, Hon. R. Grosvenor, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. Maharani of Baroda, the Princess Indira of Baroda, and Sir Charles and Lady Fox.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, is amongst those who have promised to assist in the collection of funds for the erection of a hospital in the Forest of Dean, as a memorial to the late Sir Charles Dilke. Friends of the late Sir Charles Dilke in various parts of the world are being communicated with and an international council is being formed.

PRINCE ALA-ES-SULTANEH, Persian Minister of Education, who is passing through London, received on October 26, at the Persian Legation the Persian students in England. They include several princes. The students were presented to Prince Ala-es-Saltaneh, who inquired closely as to the study pursued by each and as to the progress they have made, and he urged them to devote themselves diligently to their studies and render themselves capable and worthy of entering the service of their country.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 27.

What is the true inwardness of the Ministerial changes announced to the surprise of everybody on the eve of the re-assembling of Parliament? There have been numerous explanations, but they are obviously mere guesses and the secret of the unexpected reassortments is locked in the breasts of the Cabinet or such of its members as have been taken into Mr. Asquith's confidence, not necessarily all. Naturally the change of posts effected by Mr. M'Kenna and Mr. Churchill has attracted the most attention and it is interesting to observe that both Big Navyites and Little Navyites seem certain that it is a victory for their particular side. The notion that Mr. M'Kenna has exchanged the Admiralty for the Home Office because his health is not so good as before, his illness is rather thin and we must wait to see whether any change of naval policy is involved. In the meantime those who are not unduly suspicious of all ministerial statements will perhaps be satisfied with Lord Haldane's assurance that Mr. Churchill will be quite as determined to maintain the Navy at the highest state of efficiency as was his immediate predecessor. Next to Mr. Lloyd George I suppose there is nobody more disliked by the Conservative Press than Mr. Winston Churchill, even if the latter is not more distrusted than the former. But with one or two notable exceptions the Unionist journals agree that if the country must be afflicted with a Liberal Government the affairs of the Navy could not be in better hands than those of its new ruler. There are those who think that the recent rumours with reference to Mr. Birrell were intended as a hint to him to accept a peerage. But this is a large assumption and probably unfounded. Anyhow Mr. Birrell is not the man to be got rid of with a peerage if he does not want it. All are not so independent. It is said and I believe truthfully that Sir Edward Strachey was not anxious to give up his position as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for the honour of a seat in a voteless House of Lords and that he made his acceptance conditional on Lord Carrington being as it were compulsorily retired. They did not see eye to eye and although of the two Lord Carrington might be considered the greater Radical—if a peer with such large possessions and such associations can be a Radical—in regard to matters of agricultural reform Sir Edward Strachey was the more advanced. Everybody is talking of Mr. Balfour's speeches at Westminster this week. He compared himself and some of his enemies among the Die Hards must be feeling rather uncomfortable.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

I had the pleasure of a glimpse of the Prince of Wales at close quarters last night. He had just arrived at Buckingham Palace from Weymouth, wherein, after he had taken leave of the "Hindustan," H. R. H. looked wonderfully well and his tutor Mr. B. P. Hansell with whom my business was assured me that the Royal "Middy" had thoroughly enjoyed his three months' cruise, so much that had it been a matter of personal inclination he might perhaps have remained at sea as long as his father did. At any rate an eye witness of the leave taking on the "Hindustan" assures me that there was a suspicious moistness in the Prince's eye as he went down the gangway to shore-going pinnace. There is talk that the Prince will enter the 8th Hussars as did the Duke of Clarence but I am assured on the best authority that nothing has yet been decided on this point.

A SURPRISE FOR THE ABORS.

Military experts here are awaiting with much interest the effects which the Martin Hale grenade will have in reducing the unruly Abors, to a sense of duty—a large quantity of them have, I understand, been sent to General Bower, and it is anticipated here that each contains an element of shattering surprise to the arrogant tribes which it is that officer's task to punish. These grenades are fired from the rifle and have a range of 900 yards and a killing range from the point of explosion of 50 yards. It is thought they will prove just the thing for jungle warfare, especially in reducing stockades and will thus prevent the delays involved in bringing up guns to shell such fortifications. They have been thoroughly well tested here and a military expert informs me that the Abor expedition will save much time and many lives in using them.

RECEPTION AT THE DORE GALLERIES.

The reception held by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree at the Dore Galleries, New Bond Street, on Wednesday, to meet Mr. M. F. Pithawalla and to inspect that gentleman's fine collection of oil paintings, was a very interesting and successful gathering. The large company included Sir James Linton, Mr. A. Bruce Joy, R. H. A., whose excellent bust of the late King was unveiled in Paris on Sunday with so much eclat and other well-known members of the London Artistic world. I also noticed the Thakore Saheb and Princess of Gondal, Colonel and Mrs Hendley, Mr. F. T. Birdwood, Mr. N. J. Moolla, Miss E. J. Beck, Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. S. P. Dubash and Mr. R. R. Desai. Sir Muncherjee in introducing Mr. Pithawalla dwelt upon the importance of this the first exhibition of an Indian Artist's work in the Metropolis of the Empire, and the favourable reception it had already met with pointed out that the artist, though he had not such opportunities of training as European artists enjoy, had attained a standard of excellence, which made it possible for portraits intended for India to be executed in that country in future.

Mr Pithawalla thanked Sir M M Bownaggree and all present for their kindness. He also expressed gratitude for the flattering notices that his work had received and acknowledged his indebtedness, to the proprietors of the Dore Galleries for allowing the exhibition to be held in their rooms. Having already briefly called attention to Mr. Pithawalla's collection of paintings I should not have referred to their merits again but for some warmly appreciative remarks on them in a letter received from Sir George Birdwood, which you will doubtless desire to reproduce in the *Bombay Gazette.* He writes:—

"I am not entitled to express any opinion on paintings and sculptures of the quality discriminated as fine arts. I have a strong feeling for the decorative arts of all denominations and regard myself as a sound critic of them, but for the higher illustrative and imaginative plastic and pictorial arts, I only know what pleases me and what displeases me in them without being able to give the reason why, and without any desire to direct the tastes and opinions of others. I am also the more careful in expressing an opinion on them because in the fine arts there is no such thing as second and third rate works; and whatever is produced must be in the first class, that is classical art, or it is rubbish, fit only to feed the purgatorial flames of Tophet. An amateur critic, therefore, always runs the risk of unjustly and cruelly condemning a good picture as of inferior merit, that is no merit at all, or, what is even worse, of exalting an inferior picture as classical; which is just as preposterous as passing a mathematic calculation with an error in it. But I am deeply interested in Mr. Pithawalla's portrait, and, frankly, because he is a Parsi, and his having taken to portraiture, in the European style, in the difficult 'medium of oils' is another of the many indications that in the past thirty years have appeared in Bombay, of the reviving spiritualisation of the race, and of the practice of the arts in which they excelled in antiquity. At the same time, I do feel within myself that the great pleasure I have found in Mr. Pithawalla's portraits is sufficiently well founded to justify a public expression of it, and to acquit me in so doing of being unduly actuated by a very natural and excusable bias in his favour, or rather of his race, and of anything that does credit to "the Loyal Town and Island of Bombay." Well, it comes to this that I was fairly amazed and at once captured by his reproductions of the portraits of the 'Old Masters' shewn by him. When slightly aged, it would be hard to distinguish them from the originals; and they might pass for the Old Masters' own replicas of the originals. This imitative talent is, however, common enough in Europe, and half the private collections in England are filled with such imitations. I myself, some 15 years ago, exposed a whole gallery of them. But close by these replicas by Mr. Pithawalla is his portrait of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, which I will venture to say is of the very highest merit as an example of fine art in European portraiture. It is a vivid likeness and likeness of the man's soul as well as of his corporeal features and delineated, modelled and painted at once with the fullest of manipulative dexterity, and creative imaginative inspiration. I am convinced that it is a great portrait, though my reason for this is, as it is in the case of all works [illegible] art with me, my instant, passionate desire to steal it. That is always my criterion of merit in the midst of a fine art exhibition—what, were the building on fire, would I rush off to save? What if I had the courage of my criminality would I convey into my own possession, as Italy has just done with Tripoli? I am the bolder to express this opinion because while men should not live on bread alone, they cannot live on art alone! and it is high time now that it has become clear that Bombay and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art—can train up not only art craftsman, but artists, in the highest meaning of the word, it is high time that they should be able to establish there a profession of painters and sculptors also. It is absurd, it is wicked, coming to England for portraits of Bombay worthies when you have portrait painters in Bombay like Mr. M. F. Pithawalla. Excepting Briton Riviere and Sir Hubert Herkomer, I would rather have my head painted by Mr. Pithawalla, than any other artist in the United Kingdom. And I do hope he will stick to heads and not waste his canvas and palette and energies on clothes, the protrusion of which and it is a growing evil has done so much of late years to detract from the distinction of the portraits at the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy. There is a recruiting and idiotic outcry raised every now and again in India for the boycott of English, and generally European goods, but in practice it is always their own arts and manufactures these same men are boycotting; and to repeat what I said 50 years ago on my first or second Annual Report on the Government Central Museum, Bombay (republished as a Government Selection,) the people of Bombay regard a native artist (I was writing of the 'Delhi Miniature' painters) as a dog. But I hope that the day of the Indian artist in portrait and sculpture has come at last, and to stay—and that under the protection of the British Raj, its sun may never know a setting. The natives of India have shewn themselves good doctors, most successful solicitors, great judges, and when once they have mastered the technicalities of fine art, and received its spiritual inspirations into their hearts, and minds, and soul, they will at once take their place among the very first of the portrait painters and sculptors of Europe and America."

DEVONSHIREANA.

The familiar anecdote about the late Duke of Devonshire's yawn revived by the publication of the life of that eminent statesman has been regarded generally as apocryphal, but from an interesting letter which the Irish master of the Rolls (Sir Andrew Marshall Porter) has sent to the Press it would seem that the story is not without a basis of fact. Sir Andrew writes:—"When Lord Hartington, in 1882, as Secretary of State for India, was making his financial statement in the House of Commons it so happened that I, who was then an Irish Law Officer, was the only other occupant of the Treasury Bench. The House was half empty. It was a daylight sitting; I rather think on a Saturday, but of this I am not sure."

After labouring his facts and figures for a considerable time (it must be confessed that it was not an enlivening performance), L[illegible] Hartington turned to me, and, putting [illegible] hand over his mouth, said with [illegible] gravity, "This is damned dull!" Sir [illegible] add:—"This 'aside' met no reply, but t[illegible] went on to its conclusion, clear, c[illegible] and logical." Another well-known [illegible] of the sister isle, Mr. Thomas Sin[illegible] leader of the Ulster Liberal party in the [illegible] when there was an Ulster Liberal party, [illegible] related an incident in illustation of what th[illegible] writer calls the Duke's "real mental alertne[illegible] In October, 1888, when Marquis of H[illegible]ton, he visited Belfast under the auspi[illegible] the Ulster Liberal Unionist Association with the late Earl of Northbro[illegible] Mr. (now Sir) Robert Finlay. A [illegible] meeting was held in the Ulster H[illegible] which Mr. Sinclair presided Lord [illegible]tington's speech was followed by [illegible] from Lord Northbrook. In a few minutes th[illegible] observant, Mr. Sinclair, noticed that Lord Hartington was busy producing on a half-sheet of notepaper the elaborate figure of the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid. It was on a half-sheet of notepaper that Mr. Balfour once recorded certain much disarmed propositions: but that is another affair. Mr. Sinclair whispered to the Duke some remark about his Euclidean performance and he replied that he was trying to reach it. Mr. Sinclair with characteristic national politeness says that the Duke was all the time listening attentively to Lord Northbrook, but if the truth were told it would probably be found that the Duke need to recall the elaborate figure in order to send himself off to sleep. This would have been a natural thing in the circumstances, for although Lord Northbrook had many genuine qualities not the least of which was his genuine affection for and active interest in India, I never heard him make a speech which in the words of the Duke was not "damned dull." He was also what the Duke of Devonshire was not an extremely slovenly speaker. He was certainly not one of the few men of high political position who could be reported *verbatim et literatim,* and he must have ruffled the tempers of a good many unfortunate stenographers in his time.

(Continued on page 8.)

PREMIER AT THE GUILDHALL.

STATEMENT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Possibility of Mediation in the War.

MR. CHURCHILL ADVOCATES A STRONG NAVY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The annual Guildhall banquet took place this evening, the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Crosby, presiding. The usual brilliant assemblage was present, comprising members of the Cabinet, the ambassadors, peers, members of the House of Commons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops, the judges, representatives of the Army and Navy, and prominent leaders of finance and commerce.

Mr. Asquith delivered an important speech which was devoted to Imperial and foreign affairs. He opened with a generous tribute to Mr. Balfour, expressing unfeigned and profound regret at the announcement of his resignation, and acknowledging the irreparable loss of his withdrawal from the constant interchange of cut and thrust involved by daily life in Parliament. He hoped and believed that many chapters of Mr. Balfour's career were still to be written by the pen of history; It would be long before they would see again in the forefront of politics a personality so invaluable to his friends, so formidable to his foes, so interesting and attractive to friends and foes alike, and with such a unique combination of gifts and powers as made Mr. Balfour, by universal consent, the most distinguished member of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world.

Turning to Imperial affairs, Mr. Asquith referred to the illustrious, world-wide concourse, which had celebrated the Coronation. He said that the representatives of foreign countries had then witnessed at Westminster Abbey as impressive a demonstration as the annals of the nation could afford of the unity of a great State, and the continuity of its history of assimilating and incorporating the forces, which could hold together a world-wide empire by ties of loyalty and liberty.

King's Journey to India.

"The day after to-morrow", Mr. Asquith continued, "Their Majesties start on the first visit which a British Sovereign has ever paid to his Indian Dominions, and I need not say, in your name and in that of the Empire, that they carry with them the hopes and prayers of all their subjects.

By a happy coincidence, the year of the Coronation was marked by the first meeting of the Imperial Conference. For the first time, representatives of the great Dominions were admitted into full confidence regarding the aims and methods of our foreign policy, and having surveyed together the strategic aspects of the Empire, we were able to come to a complete agreement concerning the reciprocal parts we were to take in its naval and military defence. The proceedings of the Conference mark a significant advance in the policy of co-operation without centralisation, which is growingly recognised to be the best safeguard of our Imperial unity and strength."

Labour Troubles.

At home during the year, continued Mr. Asquith, they had had a succession of troubles between labour and capital, which, in some cases, led to a resort to barbarous methods of industrial warfare. He said "barbarous" advisedly, for war was a wasteful and cruel form of arbitrament in an economic not less than in an international sphere. He said nothing of the rights or wrongs of disputes, except that he believed that none was incapable of reasonable adjustment. The Government had not escaped criticism. He affirmed, however, that the attitude of the State should be impartial, but it could not, especially when the interests of others besides the combatants were involved, be an attitude of indifference. The Government had two clear duties. It must exhaust all the opportunities provided by machinery for conciliation, and it must maintain order, prevent or punish violence, and secure the public against a stoppage of supplies and the suspension of indispensable services.

Looking forward, Mr. Asquith said, there was much to arouse anxiety. China was in the throes of revolution, and it would be rash and improper to hazard an opinion as to the outcome. But he was glad to say that as far as foreigners and Britishers were concerned, there seemed to be no reason to apprehend immediate danger. [illegible] had been sent to the principal scenes of [illegible]ce, but merely for the protection of [illegible] and other foreigners if unprotected. [illegible] Government had no disposition to [illegible]y way in the internal affairs of [illegible]hed her a peaceful and pro[illegible]e.

European Situation.

"Nearer at home," Mr. Asquith continued, "[illegible]ace of Europe is unhappily disturbed by [illegible]ween Italy and Turkey, in which [illegible], we have declared, and intend to [illegible] policy of strict neutrality. Many [illegible]sired that we should make an effort [illegible] mediation, and no one is more [illegible] than the Government to do so, [illegible] opportunity arises. (Loud cheers). [illegible]owers share this desire, and we are in [illegible]t communication with them on the [illegible]ject. Mediation is more likely to be fruitful, coming conjointly from the Powers than through the isolated action of one." (Cheers). Mr. Asquith emphasised the fact that it would be useless to submit proposals for mediation, not having a basis acceptable to both combatants.

It was satisfactory to turn to the welcome and happy conclusion, so honourable to the statesmanship of two great countries, of the negotiations regarding Morocco between France and Germany. The settlement was a relief to Europe, for it removed perhaps the greatest obstacle to the smooth working of European diplomacy. Our own gratification at the happy results was none the less profound and sincere, because we had been suspected, in irresponsible quarters, of looking coldly upon the negotiations, and even of a disposition to hamper their success.

He declared with great emphasis that nothing could be further from the truth. There was no secret about the aims and methods of British diplomacy. Where British interests were involved, it was our business to safeguard them. Where treaty obligations came in, it was our duty to fulfil them where we established friendships and understandings, we sought to maintain them loyally and intact; but our friendships were neither exclusive nor jealous. We had no cause for quarrel with any nation, nor, with such a history and an Empire as our own, had we any disposition to curtail or fetter the natural and legitimate aspirations of others. We rejoiced sincerely in every settlement which removed, upon honourable and durable terms, outstanding differences, which cleared the mists of misunderstanding from the international atmosphere, and which broadened the foundations of peace and goodwill in Europe and in the world. (Loud cheers).

Naval Policy.

Replying to the toast of the Navy, at the Guildhall banquet, Mr. Winston Churchill made a vigorous pronouncement on the necessity for a strong Navy, which should be instantly ready for action. It must be based on the strength of foreign navies, and it would be hypocrisy to pretend that the rapid growth of German Navy was not the main factor in new construction. It would be foolish to deny that naval competition between two Empires was a difficulty, which baffled earnest efforts towards friendly feeling. He concluded that the maintenance of naval supremacy was Britain's whole foundation. He laid stress on the fact that the German Navy Bill calls a halt in 1912 to increasing construction, and if this were adhered to, Europe would be sensibly relieved. If, however, the vast programmes continued, then Britain and the Empire was best able to bear the strain, and would be the last to fall at the call of duty.

MR. SHUSTER ON PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Complaints against Russia and England.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Shuster's letter to the *Times* complaining of the behaviour of Russia and Great Britain to Persia, is concluded in to-day's *Times*.

After passing severe criticism for her "extraordinary and bizarre claims" under the name of protegeship on Russia, Mr. Shuster discusses the case of Major Stokes at great length and quotes his own earnest protest to Sir George Barclay, British Minister in Teheran, against the totally uncalled for interference of Great Britain in the internal affairs of the financial organization which he (Mr. Shuster) is endeavouring to uphold.

Mr. Shuster concludes with a strong protest against the despatch of troops to Southern Persia, the probable effect of which, he says, will be the despatch of larger forces into Northern Persia upon even smaller pretexts.

Mr. Shuster says surely the land of Cyrus has fallen upon evil times, but even the ragged misery of the beggar does not justify one's giving him a gratuitous kick.

NEW STAMPS FOR INDIA.

Plates Getting Ready.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are preparing the plates for the printing of Indian "King George" stamps. It is said that the design will show the portrait of His Majesty in robes of state.

RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Replying to Mr. Ponsonby, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said there was no truth in the statement that Russia threatened to occupy the provinces of Ghilan and Mazanderan.

CRICKET.

M. C. C. vs. South Australia.

ADELAIDE, Nov. 10.

The M. C. C., team opened their Australian tour with a match against South Australia to-day. Four days are set apart for the match. The weather was brilliantly sunny and very hot, and a large crowd had assembled when the play opened.

The M. C. C., won the toss and went in to bat on a perfect wicket, scoring 331 for four wickets when play ceased for the day.

Gunn made 106, hitting ten fours. He gave a perfect display of defence tactics and his innings was absolutely without fault.

Mr. P. F. Warner scored 112 and was still batting when the stumps were drawn. His innings was notable for fine late cutting and driving. He ought, however, to have been caught off an easy chance at 105.

RACING AT HOME.

Liverpool Cup Result

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The following additional horses are named this morning as probable starters in the Liverpool Cup race:—Mustapha, ridden by Saxby; Jaseur, jockey not named.

LATER.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Cup:—

Trepida	1
Willaura	2
Mustapha	3

Won by two lengths, a head between the second and third. Fourteen ran.

Betting:—11 to 2 against Trepida; 7 to 1 Willaura, and 8 to 1 Mustapha.

Duke Michael and Jaseur did not start. Aviator was ridden by Doyle.

The Race:—Trepida soon settled down and drew in front followed by Hamertod, Succour, Willaura and Desman in the order named. Entering the straight, Willaura and Mustapha challenged, but made no impression on Trepida which won easily. King William was fourth.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Many Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

A shocking colliery disaster is reported from the Jherriah coalfields. A fire was discovered on Wednesday, in one area of the Khendwadah Colliery owned by the East Indian Coal Company and this was followed yesterday morning by a terrible explosion. Seven men were killed instantaneously and their bodies are still unrecovered. Eleven other miners managed to crawl out, but four of them have since died and the remaining seven are very seriously injured. Further details have not yet reached Calcutta.

The fire in the Barraree Colliery owned by the same Company is still burning, but the affected portion is now closed down, and it is hoped that in a short time the fire will die. It has been burning for about three weeks.

MOROCCO AGREEMENT.

German Resentment of British Attitude.

ANGRY SPEECHES IN THE REICHSTAG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

In the Reichstag, to-day, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg stated most emphatically that the Morocco programme, which had been drawn up in May, had been carried out fully, without interference from any quarter. The Kaiser had vigorously supported the programme, and had been fully ready to draw the sword if necessary for Germany's honour.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg referred to Mr. Lloyd George's speech and said that he had made representations in London, through the Ambassador, pointing out that the negotiations with France did not directly touch British interests, but if Britain desired to participate in the discussion, he expected to be informed through the usual diplomatic channel. In conclusion, he defended the colonial acquisitions, emphasising that the source of danger with France and Britain had been removed, He denied that the Government had retreated before anyone.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

In the Reichstag to-day, the deputies of the Centre, Conservative and National Liberal parties delivered violent speeches denouncing what they described as Germany's purposeless policy in Morocco, and her failure to meet the provocation of Mr. Lloyd George's speech. They denied that the agreement was a step towards a Franco-German rapprochement, and demanded that the Treaty be referred to the Budget Commission for exhaustive examination.

Baron Hertling, of the Centre party, said that the popular displeasure at Germany's purposeless Morocco policy since the unhappy demonstration at Tangier in 1904, had been transformed into flaming anger by the speech of Mr. Lloyd George. What, he asked, had the Chancellor done to meet British provocation. The maintenance of peace had been bought at too great a price, if it could only be obtained by the sacrifice of Germany's position as a world power.

Herr Heydebrand, Conservative, said that the questionable acquisitions in the Congo did not compensate for Germany's assent to the sacrifice of the independence of Morocco. "It is not," he said, "political understandings, but the trusty German sword, which will secure us peace. We are ready to use the sword at any given moment. (Uproar). The German people will not stand after dinner orations like that of Mr. Lloyd George."

"The Trusty German Sword."

Herr Bassermann, National Liberal, said that when the "Panther" appeared at Agadir, a wave of rejoicing spread over Germany. This yielded to indignation at Mr. Lloyd George's speech. The people were undoubtedly disappointed to learn that Germany did not contemplate territorial acquisition in Morocco. A firm hand was needed to guide German policy in the present hour of defeat, and when the test came the foreigner would find himself confronted by a united Germany.

The debate was adjourned.

The galleries were crowded, among those present being the Crown Prince, who obtained leave from his regiment.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the Crown Prince made frequent remarks to his entourage approving the utterances of Herr Heydebrand and Baron Hertling.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The debate in the Reichstag yesterday evening was noteworthy for the repeated manifestations of intense bitterness against Great Britain and the indignation displayed with reference to Mr Lloyd George's speech. The Chancellor's speech was couched in moderate language. Certain of his utterances were received with laughter which was almost derisory. His audience maintained for the most part a profound silence.

A *Times* message from Berlin suggests that party leaders are using the anti-British feeling as a useful cry in view of the forthcoming elections.

Secret Franco-Spanish Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The publication of a secret Franco-Spanish Treaty on Morocco, dated 1904, has caused a sensation in Paris. The treaty confers rights on Spain, which are considered as seriously detracting from the advantage obtained by France, in the agreement with Germany.

The French Premier, in the Chamber, yesterday, urged the speedy ratification of the Franco-German Agreement in order to strengthen the hands of France in negotiations with Spain.

CLUBS IN HONGKONG.

Question by Mr. Keir Hardie.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Keir Hardie, with reference to apprehensions that the proposed ordinance regulating clubs and organisations in Hong-Kong, would be likely to be used for the suppression of *bona fide* trades union organisations, Mr. Harcourt said he had not seen the proposed ordinance, but would carefully consider the point when the ordinance was received.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the House of Commons in his reply to Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, Sir Edward Grey said that Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, Sir William Meyer and Mr. Max Mueller, of Peking, had been appointed delegates to the Opium Conference. The appointment of a fourth delegate was being considered.

GOVERNOR OF ST. HELENA.

LONDON Nov. 9.

Captain Cordeaux has been appointed Governor of St. Helena.

[Captain Henry Edward Spiller Cordeaux C. B., was born in 1870 and is the son of the late Edward Cordeaux, I. C. S., Educated at Cheltenham and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours in classics, he entered the Army in 1894. In 1896 he was appointed a lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps. Two years later he joined the Bombay Political Department as a Probationer and was soon appointed Assistant Resident at Berbera in the Somaliland Protectorate, which post he held until 1906, passing through the grades of H. B. M's. Vice-consul, Sub-Commissioner and Consul, Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. Since 1910, Captain Cordeaux has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Uganda.]

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Grave Situation at Pekin and Tientsin.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Nov. 9.

General Chang, with twenty thousand troops, is outside Tientsin. He has cautioned the Consuls to take precautions for fear of Manchu resistance. The Consuls replied that the troops had better remain outside.

Excitement is growing in Peking. Two thousand Manchus, fleeing after the assassination of General Wu, have entered the city, also 2,300 recruits. It is estimated that there are altogether 22,500 Manchu troops in Peking. Their temper is uncertain.

HONGKONG, Nov. 10.

The Governor has announced in the Legislative Council that the Viceroy of Canton seeks temporary asylum in Hongkong. The Governor looks with all confidence to the Chinese community to receive the Viceroy as a guest in distress.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 10.

Herr Vissering will confer with the principal bankers of London and New York before going to China.

Effect on Cotton Trade

OSAKA, Nov. 10

As a result of the revolution in China the price of cotton yarn has dropped 35 yen since the beginning of November. China absorbs two-thirds of the Japanese export trade. The raw material comes from India.

MILITARY AND FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

PEKING, Oct. 22.

The Regent if he is informed of the true condition of affairs, writes the "Times" correspondent must be passing sleepless nights. Still, misleading messages announcing Yuan Shih-kai's immediate departure for the front and recounting Imperial successes and the general tranquillity of other provinces are being officially distributed.

Ichang and Changsha have now passed peacefully into the hands of the revolutionaries, and other cities in the Yang-tsze Valley, such as Suchau, Hangchau, and Nanking, are only awaiting orders to join the movement, with which they almost openly sympathize. At Suchau, as at Nanking, the modern-drilled troops have been disarmed, their loyalty being suspected, and have been displaced by old time soldiers.

The British Military and Naval Attaches, a Russian officer, and myself were given passes on the railway and proceeded south on Wednesday, hoping to reach Hankau, but when we arrived at Sinyangchau, the headquarters of Yin Chang and his expeditionary force, near the southern border of Honan, permission to go further was refused on the ground of the inability of the Government to guarantee foreigners protection. At Sinyangchau we learned privately of the reverse suffered by the Imperial troops near Hankau, and of Sacheng-ping's having to drop downstream in straits for want of ammunition, coal, and rice; yet the General Staff officially handed us a spurious telegram concocted for our edification reporting the defeat of the rebels with great loss.

The advanced guard of the expeditionary force is at Kwangshui, 40 miles further on near the southern end of the tunnel through the frontier hills separating Honnan and Hupeh, and 85 miles from Hankau. The rail service has been conducted so far with remarkable efficiency, and complete order is maintained along the route, but everywhere sympathy is manifestly revolutionary.

The expeditionary force, which is now complete, consists of under 20,000 combatants, including those guarding the communications. It is formed of one regiment of infantry of the 1st Division (Manchu), to whom is entrusted the protection of the Yellow River bridge and the escort of Yin Chang, a Manchu who inspires little confidence in his Chinese officers the main portion of the 2nd, 4th, and 6th Divisions and one regiment of infantry of the Honan Mixed Brigade, from which are detached two companies to guard the Peking Syndicate mines, and one battalion of the Shansi Brigade. Seventy two field guns of different kinds—German, Japanese, and French—are parked at Sinyangchau, and 42 mountain guns at Kwanshui, of which 24 are mounted in the frontier hills to guard the tunnel. The guns are sent ahead, the ammunition following, but obviously some difficulty is expected owing to lack of ammunition. Discipline is good, and no discourtesy is shown to foreigners.

It is universally admitted that the perils confronting the Government are very grave, for not only is there fear of revolt elsewhere, specially in the rear of the expeditionary force, but there are other elements of danger in the insufficiency of ammunition, the growing disloyalty, and the financial embarrassment. The last-named is so serious that the Treasury is ordered to disburse no payments except for military purposes and the payment of foreign loans.

Meanwhile the revolutionary success near Hankau has heartened the rebels and rendered increasingly certain an uprising lower down the Yung tsze. During a continuous railway journey of four days I gained an impression of the vast extent of revolutionary sympathy. Even Imperial officers spoke with respect of Li Yuan-hung, the revolutionary leader, saying that he was "a good man forced into rebellion by his own soldiers." I gained also the impression that the Government will endeavour to make terms with the revolutionaries rather than pursue military measures, which are hopeless if an uprising should occur in other provinces.

BATTLE OF HANKAU.

Shanghai, Oct. 22.

Eye-witnesses of the so-called battle of Hankau describe it as a most trumpery affair. There was no engagement worthy of the name. The Imperialist troops practically made no resistance, while the rebels retired precipitately, demoralized by the first discharge of the naval guns. On Thursday, the ships and the Imperialists having withdrawn, the rebels looted the camp, the tent, and the ammunition, after assuring themselves by coolies who reconnoitred and reported that there was no danger. The Imperialist shells picked up on Wednesday in the German concession proved to be made of wood. This gives evidence of the same kind of official malpractices that ruined China's chances in the Japanese war.

HOWRAH GANG CASE.

Absconding Accused's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

At the High Court, to-day, an application was made on behalf of Satush Chunder Sarker, the alleged absconding accused in the Howrah Gang case, for setting aside an order passed by the District Magistrate of Rajshahi, binding down the petitioner to be of good behaviour for one year. It was alleged that two years ago the police had reason to suspect that the petitioner was connected with an anarchist agitation and conspiracies for committing dacoities. A warrant was issued, but the petitioner was not arrested and during the Howrah Gang case he was not found. After the case was over the petitioner appeared in Natore where he was arrested under another warrant under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and was directed to execute a bond for Rs. 500.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Rajshahi to show cause why the order complained of should not be set aside on the ground that it did not appear to them that the petitioner was without ostensible means of livelihood.

EARL CURZON of Kedleston, who has been indisposed, was somewhat better in mail week. His indisposition was not regarded as serious.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Treatment of Bombay Political Officers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Colonel Yate, referring to the reorganisation by the Government of India of the Political Department, asked if effect would be given to the suggestions contained in the Secretary of State's despatch of March 3rd, 1910, with reference to the treatment of Bombay Political Officers below the rank of second agents. Regarding the same despatch, he asked why the first and second grade Bombay agents were excluded from the benefits resulting from the scheme for an Indian Government Department, these appointments being admittedly everywhere similar.

In reply, Mr. Montagu said that the despatch mentioned was not public, but conveyed confidential instructions relative to reorganisation. Lord Crewe was not aware how Colonel Yate was in a position to quote from it, and must refuse to discuss the despatch, the publication of any part of which was a breach official decorum.

Colonel Yate: Is the Right Honourable gentleman aware that the despatch has been circulated in India?

Mr. Montagu: I can add nothing to my answer.

Poona Torture Case.

Replying to a question by Mr. MacCullum Scott regarding the Poona torture case, Mr. Montagu said that Mr. MacCullum Scott's allegations with reference to the evidence and his whole description of the case was not accurate. No ribs had been broken, and the deceased had not been suffocated while in the hands of the Police. The Government of India was considering the question of compensating the family, and the attention of all local Governments had been drawn to their power to grant compensation in such cases.

SERIOUS FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

Five Persons Burnt Alive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Five persons were burnt alive in a fire at 108, Old China Bazar Street, at a late hour last night, and damage to the extent of one and a half lakh of rupees was done. The fire broke out in the lower storey of a four-storeyed pucca building. The room, in which the blaze started, is used as a godown for storing camphor, resin, shellac and saltpetre. In a very few minutes the entire ground floor was ablaze. Access to the upper rooms, which are used as residential quarters, is gained by an wooden stairase which caught fire and destroyed, thus cutting off the escape of the immates of the upper floors. The Calcutta Fire Brigade quickly brought the fire escape into use and rescued no fewer than eleven persons, mostly Marwari women and children. As is usually the case all the windows of the house were barred, and this way of egress being closed the inmates had to be taken down to the terrace and then down the ladder.

After the blaze had been extinguished, the charred remains of one woman and four children were found in the debris in a room, the roof of which had collapsed. Of the children one aged about 12 was only slightly burnt and had evidently succumbed to suffocation. The fireman could not locate the room, in which these unfortunate people were, owing to dense smoke. The Chief Engineer Phillips sustained some burns and two fire brigade khallasis were injured by the falling debris. The goods destroyed, which belonged to Marwari dealers, were insured.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A SERGEANT.

Killed by a Running Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Armoured Quarter-master Sergeant G. Cutler, of the Government Shell Factory at Ichapore, met a terrible death last evening, at Itchapore Railway station (E. B. S. Ry). He had purchased a second-class return ticket to Naihati and intended travelling by the train which left just after the Darjeeling mail. He was last seen standing at the north end of the platform by a porter who told him that the Darjeeling mail was due to pass through the station at that time and that it was travelling at the rate of 55 miles per hour. When the mail had passed, the body of the deceased was found on the line horribly mutilated, it being literally torn to pieces. There is no evidence to show how the deceased got on the line, but it is surmised that he got too near the edge of the platform and was borne down the line by the rush of the engine. At an inquest at Barrackpore this morning, a verdict of accidental death was returned. The remains of the deceased Sergeant were interred this evening, at Barrackpore cemetery with full military honours.

BANGALORE DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 10.

When the defamation case of Messrs. Merwanji and Kaka against Mr. B. P. Doctor, and the latter's counter-complaint against the others came on for hearing, to-day, before the District Magistrate, Mr. Lubeck, Barrister-at Law, who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Merwanji and Kaka, reported a compromise between the parties. He said that his clients wished to state publicly that they withdrew the allegation that Mr. Doctor had been fined in a criminal court for assault. The defendant was acquitted, and through Mr. Lawrence, Bar-at-Law, his counsel, he thereupon withdrew his complaint against Messrs. Merwanji and Kaka.

Mr. Lubeck said that, as a matter of justice to Mr. Doctor, his clients were willing to have a note on the court record that they completely withdrew their allegation of defamatory statements made by them against Mr. Doctor.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The following Press Communique is issued in the Legislative Department:—The first meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General during the ensuing Calcutta Session will probably be held on the 10th January, 1912, and the Council will sit from day to day until the business in hand is finished.

MARINE ENGINEER'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

John E. Bareley, aged 31, Chief Engineer of the steamer "Den of Ruthven," committed suicide on the 8th instant, by cutting his throat. He had received bad news from home and had been depressed in consequence of which he had asked the Captain to send him to hospital. While arrangements were being made, he cut his throat with a razor.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the two outlaws who went to a village on the Bannu border on the night of the 6th instant, to commit dacoity were detected by the villagers and fired upon. One escaped but the other, who was wounded, was captured.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Relic of the Late Mr. Williamson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRPOR RIVER CAMP, Nov. 7.

The capture of the stockade at Kharan in the Galong country by a detachment from the Ledum Column brings to light a phase of the Abors' method of conducting warfare, more especially in the case of an outlying section of the tribe which had apparently determined to resist an advance to the best of its ability and courage. A village of forty-six houses, which probably represents about 250 persons, they may be looked upon as an outpost on the fringe of the territory of the more turbulent portion of the tribe apparently too isolated to combine with the other sections. In defence, they proceeded to make their own arrangements by barricading the road and laying down panjees, that is to say, stakes with the points hardened by fire and driven slantwise into the ground. They also prepared a surprise in the shape of a stockade, cunningly constructed on the top of a precipitous path defended by a stone chute and arrows. This was invisible. Ten yards off the party of Gurkhas safely negotiated the barricades and the panjees, but found themselves confronted by the stockade. No time was to be lost and it was rushed, a discharge of arrows being met with. However, the defenders apparently considered their fighting obligations at an end and made off not without inflicting an injury on one Gurkha. Their village was found deserted. One can gauge by this incident what difficulties the capture of a big stockade may entail, for, judging from previous experience, the ordinary tactics of the Abors would appear to be an attempt to check the advance of the head of the column by a strong stockade impossible, to be reached by light artillery and difficult, if not impossible to turn on and simultaneously to rush with swordsmen and spearsmen on to the flanks, which they hope to find unprotected. An appreciation of the situation of the main column will be interesting. Without being any way embarrassed by the presence of the enemy who have carefully kept out of the way the forward movement of even this comparatively small force seems at times to be beset with almost insurmountable obstacles. The grim frowning inaccessible cliffs across the river tower uncompromisingly above one in the pass. A thousand might well be stopped by three and one wonders if it would be possible to find a more complete sanctuary than that which has hitherto kept the Abor land an hermit country.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE COUNTRY.

One can understand how all these years the Indian Government have shrunk from any attempt at the penetration of this country beyond occasional punitive expeditions whose meteoric appearances have had apparently little effect. The difficulties were too great and the protection of long lines of communication too big an undertaking. We can hardly be said to have had a "modus vivendi" with the Abors. They have violated any treaties ever made with them and no subsidy has been paid to them since 1894, In fact one might say that until the outrage last March relations with them had been broken off. The penetration of this inhospitable region is going slowly but steadily on in the meantime. Reconnoitring patrols are out in search of paths, and roads are being made. It is the darkest and smallest camp we have yet occupied. The sun merely trifles with us from ten in the morning until two in the afternoon. The nimble little Gurkhas are running up trees like monkeys lopping boughs with small, but effective, "kukries." One of them hanging by his legs to one bough and making cuts at another, as it swings forward, is a sight rather more thrilling than pleasing.

The health of the troops and followers continued to be good. The scouts of the 8th Gurkhas have returned bringing with them the remains of a rod-box cut by "daos" which they found near the old village of Renging. It was identified by one of the survivors as formerly the property of the late Mr. Williamson. A double company of the 8th Gurkhas accompanied by Captain Hoare, Intelligence Officer, reconnoitred as far as the new village of Renging consisting of twelve houses. A small party of the enemy was seen.

THE ENEMY LOCATED.

SIRPO RIVER CAMP, Nov. 8.

General Bower and Staff with 300 rifles of the 8th Gurkhas and the main detachment of the Light Horse Volunteers, made a reconnaissance in force in a north-westerly direction crossing the Sirpo river which was bridged by the Sappers and Miners yesterday. The track led up and down very steep gradients but was shorn of much of its terror by the preparation yesterday of zig-zag paths. The march was undertaken without incident until about three miles from this camp when the barking of a dog and the voices of the enemy in the valley below could be clearly heard. No encounter, however, took place. It was decided to occupy the old Renging site as a camp to-morrow. From a steep hill about this place an interesting, though comparatively restricted, view was obtained. The village of Renging could be clearly seen about four miles off, and the Yamne gorge, or a rather, part of it, could be distinguished. A big area was under cultivation in the neighbourhood of this village with the exception of Balak. This is the first big village in the Abor country that one has seen. There were apparently forty substantially built huts with about as many granaries. There seemed to be no human beings moving in the village. Probably they were in the jungle above watching the arrival of such a large force. The attitude of the Panghi Abors who inhabit this village has not yet been determined. The people we heard in the valley below must have been Minyong Abors. No Panghis would be likely to cross the Dihong, a small stretch of which we could see. The force returned to this camp at four o'clock. The news about the capture of the stockade in the Galong country would seem naturally to point to the fact that this particular section of the tribe may continue to give trouble so long as they know that the power of the Ninyong Abor is still unbroken. The value of the Ledum Column operating on that flank cannot be underestimated.

USE OF FLYING COLUMNS.

Small flying columns of about two hundred men working from a given centre are extremely useful. In fact it may be said that a punitive expedition sooner or later usually adopts these tactics. With a comparatively large force such as the main column of the expedition the chances of small skirmishes with the enemy may be rare. The slow steady advance of some sixteen hundred troops and followers, making good their ground as they go along combined with the news of another column at Mishing, cannot fail to be disconcerting to the enemy. It must be remembered that two such large forces have never been seen before in the Abor country. In the small encounter with the enemy yesterday one of the war dogs which was with the advance guard gave timely notice of the presence of the Abors. These dogs are employed at night chained to a Gurkha sentry to supplement his watch and vigilance by their scent and hearing. We leave this camp to-morrow without regret.—a cheerless restricted spot.—it has served its purpose, however.

Captain Molesworth of the 8th Gurkhas, is suffering from a sting from a poisonous plant, but is progressing favourably. The Naga scout who was wounded yesterday in the arm is also progressing favourably. News has been received from Sadiya that two gams (headmen) of the Damras have come in to protest their innocence of any complicity in the recent outrages.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs on November 9th that he has moved to Renging. The Damroh Gams have interviewed Mr. Dundas, the Political Officer in charge of the Mishmi mission, and have declared that the Padam Abors are entirely innocent of any complicity in the murder of Mr. Williamson. They have been informed that if this is proved to be true then they have nothing to fear and that the visit of the troops to Damroh will be friendly. They have been told to return home and to be ready to comply with the orders of Government and also to inform other Padam villages to act accordingly.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Cholera is spreading in the city, and has broken out at Vepery, where, amongst those who have succumbed, are Mr. Lansdowne Wheeler, the well-known violinist, and his son, a boy of twelve years of age.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Official Notification of Arrangements.

The Political Department of the Bombay Government has issued the following notification:—

Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress are expected to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 2nd December in the "Medina."

As soon as the "Medina" is signalled from the Light House, three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at intervals of ten seconds. On the "Medina" approaching the anchorage an Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired by his Majesty's Ships in harbour.

His Excellency the Governor-General and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will motor from Government House by Walkeshwar Road, Sandhurst Bridge, and Queen's Road to the Secretariat and will proceed thence to the Apollo Bandar, arriving there at 2-50 p. m. and 2-55 p. m., respectively.

At 3 5 p. m. His Excellency the Governor-General accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, will leave the Bandar to proceed on board the "Medina." His Excellency will be received at the Apollo Bandar by a Guard of Honour; and on his embarkation a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

At 3-10 p. m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Clarke will leave the Bandar to proceed on board the "Medina" under the usual salute from the Saluting Battery, and will be presented to Their Imperial Majesties by His Excellency the Governor-General. His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied on board by the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council and the Chief Secretary to Government, who will be presented to Their Imperial Majesties by His Excellency.

At 3-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor and the officials who accompanied His Excellency will leave the "Medina" to return to the Apollo Bandar.

At 3-40 p.m. His Excellency the Governor-General accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, will leave the "Medina" and return to the Apollo Bandar.

At 3-50 p.m. Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress accompanied by the Marquis of Crewe and attended by their suite will quit the "Medina."

All arrangements for the disembarkation of Their Imperial Majesties, and the embarkation and disembarkation of His Excellency the Governor-General and His Excellency the Governor will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine in consultation with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station.

At 4 p. m. Their Imperial Majesties will arrive at the steps of the Bandar. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the pier head.

Their Imperial Majesties will be received in the Pavilion at the Bandar by His Excellency the Governor-General, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clarke, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, and Lady Slade, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division, the Commissioner, N. D., the President, Municipal Corporation, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Consuls-General and Consuls "de carriere" the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, the Additional Members of Council, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, and the Secretaries to Government will also be present to receive Their Imperial Majesties and will be accommodated in the amphitheatre to the Apollo Bandar.

The Chiefs of Savantvadi, Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Jamkhandi, Kurundval (Senior), Kurundval (Junior), Aundh, Phaltan, Jawhar, Danta, Malpur and Mansa are also invited to be present in the Pavilion. The First Class Sardars of the Deccan and Gujarat will be accommodated in the amphitheatre.

To all the above cards of admission will be issued by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Their Imperial Majesties will then proceed to a dais prepared for them and take their seats in front. Seats a little in rear will be placed for His Excellency the Governor-General, the Marquis of Crewe, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clarke, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, and, Lady Slade, and for the members of their Imperial Majesties' suite. Their respective staffs will be seated behind. An address of welcome will be presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the President of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each Member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

Seats will be reserved in the amphitheatre for Foreign Consuls and Vice-Consul, for all officers of His Majesty's Services, Naval, Military, Royal, Indian Marine and Civil, and officers belonging to the Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay and not on duty elsewhere, and for Second Class Sardars present in Bombay. Cards of admission will be sent to the Consular Officers by the Secretary in the Political Department and will, on application, be issued to all others by the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

As far as further accommodation is available it will be allotted to any ladies and gentlemen who may intimate their desire to be present to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, by whom cards of admission will be issued on application.

Their Imperial Majesties will, after the presentation of the address, leave the dais by the eastern steps and the assembly will remain standing till they go out of sight. Their Imperial Majesties will drive through the City of Bombay attended by an escort detailed under orders which will be issued by the Military Authorities via Apollo Bandar Road, Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Sandhurst Road to Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road as far as B. B. & C. I. Offices, Church Gate Street, down Mayo Road, past the Secretariat and the Elphinstone College grounds, and thence to Apollo Bandar. On their return to the dais Their Imperial Majesties will proceed to the landing stage to re-embark. An Imperial Salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery. His Excellency the Governor-General will leave as soon as Their Imperial Majesties embark. The route will be lined by troops under orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade from and to such points as he may direct. The seating in the carriages of the Royal Cortege will be regulated under the orders of General Grimston. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Levee Dress will be worn by all officers entitled to wear uniform and Court or morning dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

THE PROGRAMME FOR DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The following is the revised Coronation Durbar programme:—

Thursday, 7th December.—The State Entry at 10 a. m. Reception of Chiefs 3 to 5 p. m.

Friday, 8th.—Reception of Chiefs from 11-30 to 1-30, King Edward Memorial Ceremony at 3-40; Their Imperial Majesties have dinner party at 8.

Saturday, 9th.—Reception of Chiefs from 11-30 to 1-30; Semi-finals of the Polo Tournament and finals of the Football, both at 3-30.

Sunday 10th.—Church Service in Military Camp at 10-30.

Monday 11th.—Presentation of colours on the Polo ground at 11 a.m., Polo Finals at 3-30.

Tuesday 12th.—The Durbar at twelve o'clock; State Dinner and Reception at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 13th.—Reception of Volunteer Officers and Indian Officers in the King-Emperor's Camp at 10-45 a.m.; State Garden Party; and the People Fete at 3-30; Their Imperial Majesties have dinner party at 8.

Thursday 14th.—The Review at 10-30 a.m.

Finals of Hockey at 3-30 p.m., The Investiture at 9-30.

Friday 15th.—Review of Police Force on the Polo ground at 11 a.m., Military Tournament and the Point to Point Races at 3 p.m., Finals of Boxing Tournament at 9 p.m.

Saturday 16th—The State Departure at 1 o'clock.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Special arrangements are being made for the school-children to view the pageants during the Royal Visit in Calcutta. The stands on the Red Road will be removed to the Pageant grounds and reserved for them.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

His Highness the Rajah of Cochin left last night for Delhi.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

It is understood that a well-known Indian gentleman has decided to commemorate the Coronation Durbar at Delhi by presenting the City of Madras with a statue of His Majesty the King Emperor. The donor's name will be made public by the Collector of Madras on the 12th December.

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Dr. Kedarnath Singh and Hakim Raziuddin Ahmad Khan have been appointed Honorary Physicians in the Indian Press Camp at the Coronation Durbar.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The following are the latest reports as to the Durbar Football and Hockey Tournaments:—

The Border Regiment have won the Burma Division Football Competition, and will represent their Division at Delhi.

The 33rd Punjabis are the winners of the Meerut Division Hockey, a popular win for the garrison.

THE "MEDINA."

London, Oct. 27.

The "Medina" will appear in the Navy List next week as one of his Majesty's ships. She is already in full commission, with officers and crew aboard, at the South Railway Jetty, Portsmouth, and her stores have been shipped.

The "Medina's" speed trials have been concluded and are satisfactory to the designers and owners. Her wireless instalment is a very powerful one, and will keep the ship in touch with Portsmouth as far as Malta. Fast steaming is to be made between points, but the duration of the voyage will be lengthened owing to landings at Gibraltar, Malta, and in Egypt. The steam pinnace which is being built by private contract for the use of their Majesties in landing will be thirty feet long, with an eight feet beam.

NO ELEPHANT PROCESSION.

The "Times" has received from Munshi Syed Ahmad, a translation of an interesting article written by him in Urdu, which is "aimed at removing the misunderstanding which has arisen in the public mind over the absence of elephants from the royal procession." The following, in Syed Ahmad's opinion, are some of the principal points in its favour:—

"An elephant procession is an old-fashioned idea, belonging to an age which attached but little importance to the fleeting moments of human life.

"(a) In olden days Hindoo rajas employed Brahmans as drivers of their elephants. Brahmans considered holy by the Hindoos, and Syeds accounted sacred by the Moslems, were the only persons deemed worthy of sitting with their backs towards kings and rulers. Now the custom of riding on elephants has almost disappeared from India. In Europe it has never been in vogue. It would, therefore, be a difficult matter for the King-Emperor to discover a saintly Bishop, fully versed in the art of managing an elephant, who could, according to Oriental etiquette, be permitted to show his back to his Imperial Majesty.

"(b) An elephant is a most unreliable animal. A big crowd, or the terrifying boom of guns, or a sudden fit of temper will make him lose his head and thus jeopardise human life. For this reason also it seems to have been deemed proper that our Merciful and Gracious Sovereign should, on an occasion of such an immense assemblage, dispense with so dangerous a beast. By so doing he has verily shown a merciful solicitude for the lives and limbs of his faithful subjects.

"(c) It is said that in the early days of Hindooism, gods and rajas possessed aerial means of locomotion, like the fabled winged throne of Solomon. Had our Monarch desired any such means of locomotion, and, had he chosen to soar in the heavens, the very best contrivance of this sort could have been procured for him. But then his people in general would have been deprived of the joy of beholding him. Hence it was that our high-minded Monarch refused to elevate himself in this fashion."

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Some Anglo-American Impressions.

Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, the well-known traveller, delivered a lecture on "Some Anglo-American Impressions of India" at a meeting of the East India Association held on Oct. 23 at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, Surg.-Gen. Evatt occupied the chair.

British administration of India, said Mr. Bainbridge, was the miracle of history, notwithstanding the industrious misrepresentations of loose-tongued, loose-brained seditionists in India and traitors in England. It caused him little surprise to learn that the greater part of the trouble in India had come, not from Indians, but from traitors in England, and meddlesome, ill informed foreigners. Of the latter he took first William Jennings Bryan, who had become world-famous through always being on the wrong track, and his impressions of British administration in India added very materially to that reputation. Mr. Bryan had said:—"The trouble is that England acquired India for England's advantage not for India's that she holds India with an eye to England's interest, not India's, and that she passes judgment on every question as a judge would were he permitted to decide his own case." He would answer Mr. Bryan by quoting President Roosevelt, the most remarkable citizen of the United States, who said:—British administration in India is the greatest feat of the kind that has been performed since the break-up of the Roman Empire. Indeed, it is a greater feat than was performed under the Roman Empire. It is easy enough to point out shortcomings, but the fact remains that the successful administration of the Indian Empire by the English has been one of the most notable and most admirable achievements of the white race during the past two centuries. On the whole, it has been for the immeasurable benefit of the natives of India themselves. England does not draw a penny from India for English purposes; she spends for India the revenues raised for India, and they are spent for the benefit of the Indians themselves. Undoubtedly India is a less pleasant place than formerly for the heads of tyrannical States." Mr. Roosevelt's conclusions were directly opposite to those of Mr. Bryan, who spent a few weeks in India and wrote his impressions after immature consideration. Mr. Roosevelt's speech, on the other hand, was based on statements made to him by a number of missionaries who had lived very intimately with the natives of India for many years. Sir Henry Cotton, however, said:—"While I have no desire to be little the work of my countrymen in India, my own views coincide with those of Mr. Bryan, who gave, I believe, a very fair appreciation of England's work in India. Comparatively speaking, I think America has made more progress in the Philippines than England has in India." This comparison with the Philippine Islands was ridiculously absurd, although the success which had attended American administration in the Philippines rendered it an object of hearty congratulation. As the Maharaja Tagore had pointed out to Mr. Keir Hardie—when that gentleman said that there was only one people in India—India was a great conservative land, and was even more so under Eastern monarchs, with a mass of different races, with different religions, opposing constitutions, and separate manners and customs which made it extremely difficult to bring harmoniously together the different elements constituting the people. "The British Government have developed the country," he added "in such a way as no other nation or Government ever did in the past, not for their own interests only, but also for the benefit of the people."

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Justice Sankaran Nair's Letter to Mrs. Besant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair to Mrs. Besant, on the subject of denominational Universities:—

"My dear Madam,—In reply to your letter of the 7th November, I have to say that I am unable to co-operate with you in the movement to establish a Hindu University, though I understand from your letter that the Hon'ble Mr. Butler has promised "the ungrudging co-operation of the Government" under certain conditions, which have been already fulfilled. I am not satisfied that there is any need for a separate Hindu or a separate Mahomedan University. The objects aimed at, in so far as they are desirable, can be attained under the present University system, and by the existing Universities. A sectarian University in India is bound to widen the gulf between its own community and the other religious communities, including Christians. Those who encourage this movement are therefore playing into the hands of those others who would intensify the bitter feelings that unfortunately already subsist among the religious communities of India. A Hindu University for teaching of the Varna Asrama Dharmas, etc., will tend to destroy such harmony as exists between caste and non-caste Hindus and intensify any surviving social bitterness between them. It may, possibly, lead to the ultimate success of non-caste Hindus, a step already contemplated by more than one important community among them. This, no doubt, to some persons may be a strong commendation in favor of the proposed University. Hinduism is opposed to liberty of thought and action, which is essential to progress. Orthodox opposition has been uncompromising in regard to every step hitherto taken by the Government in favor of such liberty. Such being the case, the progress of India is dependent upon the emancipation of its thought from spiritual bondage. Hinduism is still in that low state of civilisation marked in brief that divine right belongs to the priestly class. The sentiments of that class itself being the absolute standard of right it teaches obedience to King or State only when the State adopts the views of Sastras i.e., of the priestly class. It enforces subordination of the King to the priest. Progress by common consent of civilised mankind is identified with, and in India, in particular, it is dependant upon the unqualified recognition of supremacy of the State upon the willing obedience rendered to the State, even where it has passed laws opposed to the dictates of any religion, declared interests of the priestly class. On the other hand civil allegiance must be precarious when it is avowedly at the mercy of a religion of which the members of the priestly class are alone the authorised expounders. India with a bi-furcating or a tri-furcating civilisation is bound to be a scene of disorder. Our standard, political, social, economic and ethical must be set for various reasons, by what I may, only call, the western civilisation by the dominant race. Only those who undeservedly accept those standards should have any voice in the making of laws, or any important part in their administration. Hindu religion, in many of its essentials, bars the way to the civilization of the West, and a degree in its reactionary theology will make not at all for the better fulfilment of the highest duty of an Indian to help in the onward progress of India. A sectarian University will foster a feeling of exclusiveness and of hostility to the Western civilisation, and to the British race and Government as representatives of that civilisation. It may even create an atmosphere of dislike and ill-feeling and may breed sedition. I regret, therefore, I am unable to allow you to add my name to a request to H. E. the Governor to permit a meeting of the citizens to be held at the Banqueting Hall in support of a prayer to the Government to establish a University. I pray you to understand that I desire to avoid any controversy, and I do not propose to say anything further on this question. It is to me a subject of great annoyance that I have to make Hindu religion a subject of criticism, and I do so only when silence would be open to misconstruction It would have afforded me very great pleasure to be associated with your honoured name in this undertaking, but in the present circumstances, that is impossible. I greatly regret my inability to comply with your suggestion. (Sd.) C. Sankaran Nair.

"P. S. I fully recognise one great advantage which a Hindu University would have over a Mahomedan University. Pan-Islamism fosters a feeling of brotherhood among the Mahomedans whether within the British Empire or outside it, while Hindus are within the British Empire and under the British control."

POSTING OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Insurance Rate Excessive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has supported the proposal of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on the necessity of a representation of the commercial interests of Upper India in the Imperial Legislative Council, the electorates being the Upper India and the Punjab Chambers. The Punjab Chamber also considers the rate of insurance of currency notes two annas per cent. as excessive and suggests that the Postal Department be asked to publish actuary figures to justify the rate they fixed as it is believed that the charge of half-anna would be sufficient to pay for precautionary measures in the Post Office and cover the risk.

DISTRICT BOARDS IN THE PUNJAB.

Proposal not to be Carried out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

It is understood that it has been decided not to put in practice in the Punjab the Decentralization Commission's recommendations for expanding the system of sub-district boards. The Decentralization Commission proposed the establishment all over India of Sub-District Boards with adequate resources and a large measure of expenditure, their jurisdiction being limited in area so as to ensure local knowledge and local interest on the part of its members. The Sub-District Boards were in fact to be the next link in the chain of Local Self-Government above Panchayats. Its ideas on the subject of Sub-District Boards were obviously framed from Madras, where the districts are much larger and Sub-divisions often as large as the Punjab district. As a matter of fact the Tehsil Boards equivalent of the proposed Sub-District Boards have been tried and found useless in most districts of the Punjab. There are still few of these Boards left and these will not necessarily be abandoned, but it is now shown by experience that the system of smaller Local Government Boards is unsuited to the conditions of the Punjab, and no fresh boards will be created.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

2nd Lieut. Hon. E. C. Hardinge, 15th Hussars, is appointed Extra A.D.C., to the Viceroy.

Brigadier General Cookson is appointed a Brigade Commander, vice Major General Keir.

Col. Shaw becomes Col. on Staff, vice General Cookson.

Majors F. C. L. Walter, D. C. A. Andrews and F. G. Lucas are promoted to Lieut. Cols.

Lieut. Sandilands, 108th Infantry, resigns from the service.

Capt. Litchfield, 2nd Northern Regiment, and Lt.-Col. Cooper, 2nd Calcutta Rifles, have been awarded Volunteer Officers' decoration.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Shakespear, Political Agent, Koweit, has three and a half months' leave.

Captain Fresscott becomes Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. Rennie is appointed Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

Captain Crosthwaite, Political Assistant, is granted one year's leave.

Capt. Gabriel, Political Assistant, is placed on special duty.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The King was at Newmarket on Wednesday. The Queen has returned to York Cottage, Sandringham, where the King will join her. The Prince of Wales yesterday completed his period of training as a midshipman. He will go to Sandringham today to spend a few days with the King and Queen before they leave for India. Queen Alexandra, Queen Maud, with Prince Olaf, and Princess Victoria are at Sandringham.

A number of Cabinet changes are announced, the most important being the transfer of Mr. Churchill to the Admiralty and of Mr. McKenna to the Home Office; Lord Carrington becomes Lord Privy Seal; Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. Pease, President of the Board of Education; and Mr. Hobhouse, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The House of Commons reassembled on Tuesday, for the Autumn Session. Mr. Asquith's motion to take the whole time of the House was carried on a division. The time-table for the Insurance Bill debate was vigorously attacked by Mr. Balfour on Wednesday.

The House of Lords reassembled on Wednesday, and adjourned until Tuesday.

The committee on the organization of the Unionist Party recommends that all executive power should be vested in the central office, and that the head of that office should be an officer of Cabinet rank.

Lord Grey returned from Canada last Friday. Speaking at a dinner given in his honour on Tuesday, by the Royal Colonial Institute, he emphasized the intense loyalty of the Dominion to the Empire.

Among the appointments announced during the week are Mr. G. S. Barnes, C.B., Comptroller-General of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade; Sir William Smith, Director of Naval Construction; Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, Solicitor-General for Ireland; Professor M. E. Salder, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University.

The report of the Railway Inquiry Commission was published last Friday. The general attitude of the men is distinctly unfriendly, and their leaders now claim that they gave no undertaking to accept the findings of the Commission.

The Liverpool justices have adopted the proposals of the Licensing Committee for new regulations reducing the hours during which licensed premises may be open and imposing other restriction in regard to the sale of liquor.

Experimental telephonic connexions have been established during the past few days between London and Basel and London and Geneva with results so satisfactory that a regular service will be organized when the necessary arrangements between the Administrations of the two countries are completed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor is suffering from slight catarrh, probably as a result of his stay at Schwarzau, where he stood for some time on the balcony with his head uncovered and thereby caught cold. Although the illness is of quite a trivial nature, the Emperor has been persuaded to postpone his visit to the Hofburg for the time being. All the public audiences, which had been arranged as far as November 26, have been cancelled.

It is reported that the Emperor Francis Joseph has consented in principle to the renunciation of Archducal rights by his nephew, the Archduke Ferdinand Charles, youngest brother of the Heir-Apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and to the assumption by him of the name of Ferdinand Charles Burg, in order that he may marry the daughter of Professor Czuber, of the Vienna Technical High School.

The wedding of the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph with the Princess Zita of Parma, took place at Schwarzau am Steinfelde last Saturday. By her marriage the Princess, a girl not out of her teens, becomes the first lady of the Court and wife of the "second heir" to the Throne. The marriage is decidedly popular, both in itself and as tending to settle various questions concerning the Hapsburg succession.

CRETE.

After a stormy sitting of the Chamber on Tuesday, the Government of Crete resigned. As a sequel to the debate the tocsin was rung summoning the people to meet at the church. Half an hour later the church was full and the people gathered in the square, where a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the members of the Assembly in voting themselves an honorarium of £60 each for their services. The demonstrators appointed a committee to request the Assembly to reduce the honorarium in proportion to the resources of the country.

FRANCE.

The thief who took Roucher's picture, "Neptune et Amphitrite," from the Quimper Museum on October 5, has been caught in Paris, and the picture has been recovered.—The trial of seven Louvre attendants for alleged negligence in connexion with the disappearance of "La Gioconda" commenced on Monday, before a disciplinary council.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the loss of the Liberte has reported that it found no trace of foul play or fire. It expresses the opinion that the disaster began with the ignition of a big gunpowder cartridge in one of the two starboard magazines forward, almost certainly in the upper magazine. The Commission does not use the expression "spontaneous combustion" for the ignition of the cartridge, as it holds that this may have been due in some measure to other materials employed in filling chests of cartridges. It recognizes that all the regulations relative to the keeping of powder on board were duly observed and that the service of policing the ship was irreproachable. Nevertheless the Commission is of opinion that certain improvements in the present installation on warships are desirable. Twenty-one tons of B powder, valued at £20,000, have been sunk in Talon Harbour by order.

M. Clemenceau does not share the dreams of the advocates of disarmament. Speaking at Toulon, last Saturday, he said:—When I look towards the boundary of a territory which was French when I was young, and when I see there the massing of lines of bayonets, I cannot dream of disarming. I turn, filled with confidence, towards our Army, towards our Navy, towards our whole country. I certainly do not hold the opinion that we ought to decline all negotiations on any subject, but I am sure that we ought not to allow our country to be humiliated; we cannot let it be insulted. And if we are attacked we shall defend ourselves.

GERMANY.

Whatever may be the intentions which the Government is developing, the chief obstacle to a fresh expansion of the German Navy, whether by new interpretation of the present Navy Laws or by their amendment, is financial. There are various indications that the National Liberals, who were ignominiously routed by their former Conservative allies during the finance reform campaign of 1909, are preparing to combine at the coming General Election, a demand for increase of the Navy with an attack on the insufficiency of the taxation devised and carried by the Conservatives and the Centre. The election cry would be "Increase the navy by introducing death duties."

The date of the Reichstag elections, or rather of the first ballots has been provisionally fixed for Friday, January 12. The date of the dissolution of the present Reichstag is said to depend on the progress of business in the House, but it is taken for granted that the dissolution will take place about the end of November.

Some of the Berlin papers, last week, published telegrams from Brussels, reproducing reports published there of alleged conversations between the Emperor William and Belgian representatives who attended the unveiling of the memorial to the Emperor Frederick last week at Aix-la-Chapelle. Their authenticity will doubtless be denied, but a certain interest attaches to their prompt publication. The Emperor is represented to have said to a Belgian General:—

"You have had a good deal of anxiety in your country lately. Believe me, this anxiety was groundless."

Again the Emperor is reported to have said:—

"Belgium has been arming lately," and on receiving the reply "Yes, your Majesty, although we were confident." to have added:—"You were right to be confident." Finally, the Emperor is credited with the following remark:—

"We made use of recent events in order to press demands which we could have pressed successfully in ordinary times only with great difficulties."

PERSIA.

Mr. Morgan Shuster, the Treasurer-General, has issued the following statement:—According to a Reuter telegram, "The Times" says that my statement regarding Russia's hostile attitude towards Persian regeneration and Great Britain's acquiescence therein is unjust and unfounded. I am sending by mail to "The Times" a statement of facts coming under my personal notice and an official record during the past five months previous to my remarks which were based on them. I consider this record establishes an incontrovertible case, and I have entire confidence in public judgment, when these facts are known. It is rumoured and denied that Russia objects to the employment of 20 additional Swedish officers to reorganize the Army. The Persians allege that the number of officers now asked for, indicating a serious attempt at reform, meets with Russian disfavour.

The British Government has informed Persia that the reinforcements for the Consular guards have sailed. Pending the production and execution by Persia of an adequate scheme for restoring the security of the roads, the reinforcements will only act as Consular guards, and if the scheme is effective they will be withdrawn. Nothing is said as to any action in the event of a Persian failure to restore order, but the inference appears to be that the reinforcement will be used to escort the caravans. Shiraz is now absolutely tranquil since the departure of both Arabs and Kashgais, but there is no improvement in the condition of the road.

PORTUGAL.

The Royalists, in divided bands, continue to roam about the Spanish side of the frontier. They are suffering great hardships owing to the continual rain, and there being no shelter. The roads are impassable, so that operations are impossible while the present weather continues.

RUSSIA.

Miss Kate Malecka, the British subject, who was arrested six months ago on the charge of belonging to the Polish Socialist Party and who has since been incarcerated in the Warsaw citadel, was released last Saturday, the surety of 20,000 roubles (£2,000) required by the Russian judicial authorities having been found by the prisoner's friends in England.

SPAIN.

Sunday's "Gazette" contained a Decree re-establishing the Constitutional Guarantees, which were suspended during the strike troubles in the summer. The return to normal conditions will free all unprosecuted political prisoners and allow the reopening of the associations which were closed and the publication of the newspapers which were suspended.

TURKEY.

The Greek Bishop of Grevena, his Archdeacon, his Vicar, a guard, and a servant, who had been missing for several days, have been found outside Grevena with their throats cut. A very bitter feeling has been produced in Greece by the crime, and in Athens no doubt is felt that the criminals were instruments of the Young Turk Committee. It is reported that the bodies of the murdered Metropolitan and his attendants were shockingly mutilated.

UNITED STATES.

President Taft, speaking at Huron (South Dakota) defended his use of the veto power, and declared that he would veto tariff Bills until Congress had facts upon which to base tariff changes. Mr. Taft added:—It is said that in so doing I have acted the party of George III. I doubt if he exercised the veto power as much as I have done, and certainly the present King of England would not exercise it, because it would not be safe. But we have a different system here.

The National Citizens' Committee has formulated plans for a national agitation for the abrogation of the Treaty with Russia owing to the latter's refusal to honour the passports of American Jews. Mass meetings will be held in the principal cities, and Congress will be requested summarily to abrogate the Treaty.

Thirteen battleships and one cruiser entered New York Harbour on Tuesday, forming the vanguard of the fleet of 102 war vessels which will assemble next week for the greatest naval review ever seen in American waters. The fleet will comprise 24 first-class battleships, four cruisers, 22 destroyers, 16 torpedo-boats, eight submarines, and various others with an aggregate tonnage of 577,285. It will occupy four lines nearly seven miles long in Hudson River. Simultaneously 24 vessels of the Pacific Fleet, with a total displacement of 116,245 tons, will assemble off Los Angeles, California. The combined array is believed to rank second only to that in the Solent last June. It is regretted that President Taft cannot return from his Western tour in time to attend the review.

Mr. John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, who was released on parole by President Taft from the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) on October 14, died at Chicago on Monday. Mr. Walsh who was formerly President of the Chicago National Bank, was found guilty in January, 1908, of misappropriating the bank funds. He fought the verdict, however, from Court to Court, and was only in January, 1910, consigned to prison. Mr. Walsh was 73 years of age.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

British Troops for Persia.

Teheran, Oct. 24 ("Times").—The British Government has informed Persia that the reinforcements for the Consular guards have sailed. Pending the production and execution by Persia of an adequate scheme for restoring the security of the roads, the reinforcements will only act as Consular guards, and if the scheme is effective they will be withdrawn. Nothing is said as to any action in the event of a Persian failure to restore order, but the inference appears to be that the reinforcements will be used to escort the caravans.

Shiraz is now absolutely tranquil since the departure of both Arabs and Kashgais, but there is no improvement in the condition of the road.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN ARMY.

Teheran, Oct. 22.—In official circles it is stated that Russia now objects to the employment of twenty additional Swedish officers to reorganise the army, and has formulated objections both here and to the Swedish Court, in the latter case with the view of inducing Sweden to decline on the ground that she cannot spare the officers. Russia has hitherto declared that she does not object to the employment of officers of the minor Powers; but previous applications to Sweden were for the "Gendarmerie," not for the army, and Persians also alleged that the number of officers now asked for indicating a serious attempt at reform, meets with Russian disfavour.

Oct 23.—In Russian official circles it is stated that no instructions have been received to object to the appointment of Swedish officers to reorganise the Persian Army.

RUSSIA AND THE EX-SHAH.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.—The rumours that Mohammed Ali has re-entered Russian territory are declared here to be absolutely false. The authorities at Askhabad have been instructed by Russia in no circumstances to tolerate the use of Russian territory as a base for revolutionary operations against a friendly Government. Russia appreciates the advances recently made from Teheran, but up to the present the amicable disposition displayed there has not been embodied in concrete acts.

PRINCE OF WALES'S SHIP UNDER FIRE.

News of a startling navel incident comes from Portland. It is reported that the battleship Hindustan, in which the Prince of Wales is a midshipman, was struck during firing practice by a shell from the Colossus, the newest super-Dreadnought of the Home Fleet. Luckily the shell was not a live but a plugged one, and no one was injured. The Hindustan and the Colossus left Portland on Oct. 16, and on the 17th the Hindustan was towing a target about a quarter of a mile astern and the Colossus was firing at it from about four thousand yards. There was a slight mist. The shell struck the "Hindustan's mast and glanced off on to the quarter-deck, within ten feet of a marine and another man. A few minutes before here had been a number of officers and midshipmen standing there watching the firing. The shell ploughed a groove in the covering of the deck and pitted the steel armour plating of the deck. The incident was at once reported to the Colossus which immediately stopped firing. It has been unofficially explained that the shot was a ricochet, having struck the water and glanced off on to the warship's deck. Prince Edward was on board at the time, but was down below. The three ships afterwards returned to Portland, and a court of inquiry will investigate the matter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

"One member created roars of laughter by exclaiming; 'I don't care a two-penny——' The sentence was left happily unfinished, but it was a near shave." So writes H. E. G., Parliamentary sketch-writer to the "Westminster Gazette." We can forgive the ignorance of the House of Commons—an ignorance which is as great as the vanity of the most obscure of its members—but the son of an ex-Under Secretary of State for India ought to know that the monosyllable referred to is not a "swear-word."

One cannot withhold sympathy from the gentleman who relates a recent experience he had with the all pervailing cinematograph shows. He took two children to see one of these entertainments. The film being exhibited when they entered the show was a bull-fight, one horse with his entrails hanging out. A second place was tried. Here was shown first a rat-killing competition with two dogs tearing a live rat in two and then a murder. Still it was decided to make a third venture. Here the gentleman and his juvenile friends were treated to the spectacle of a man being hanged. I myself occasionally drop into a cinematograph theatre and am struck with the painful realism of some of the scenes. Why does not the County Council do something. That body would not allow indecency, but pictures may be noxious without being obscene.

For what it may be worth I quote the following from an up-country—an English up-country paper—"Apropos the King's journey to India—the arrangements for which are now about completed—a very human story is being told by a Society gossip. It is to the effect that the date originally fixed for the sailing of the King and Queen was November 9th. November 9th, however, is the anniversary of King Edward's birthday, and at Queen Alexandra's request the date was abandoned. The next day was suggested. But the tenth is a Friday, and, true to the sailorman's tradition, King George refused to begin his voyage on that proverbially unlucky day of the week, So Saturday, the 11th, was chosen, and that is now officially announced as the date." This may be pure surmise and "Society gossip" is mainly surmise, but it is not improbable. From the highest to the lowest there are few of us absolutely qualified to be members of the Thirteen Club.

Superstitions and ghosts are if you do not happen to be a member of the Psychical Research Society believed to be closely allied. With regard to spooks a curious case was reported a few days ago. The former tenant of a house in Balham was sued in the County Court for rent. The tenancy suddenly came to an end because the place was haunted, or supposed to be, by "an old greybearded man." "Some noises we have heard," wrote the tenant's better half, "give us no rest. Big bangs come at the head of the bedstead and wake us up. One of my daughters had her face slapped. One night some brass rails were flung across the room. There were terrible bangs at the head of the bed and pattering up and down stairs." There were other equally thrilling manifestations and it did not matter which of the rooms was occupied, all were alike. The learned Judge, who I fear is not a Psychical Researcher, decided in favour of the plaintiff landlord.

The *Times* special correspondent in Tripoli calls attention to the large number of Italian soldiers in the ranks who speak what is called "Nigger English." Hitherto he has not found a single company that does not possess a respectable percentage of men with a fluent knowledge of this bastard English, which to unpractised ears is very difficult to understand. It seems that the majority of these men emigrated to the United States and have returned to discharge their obligatory service.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following are the entries and handicaps for the Yacht Club Races, to-day:—

A CLASS.

	Entered by.	Time of start.	Time allowance. Light.	Moderate.	Fresh.
			min. sec.	min. sec.	min. sec.
Eileen IV	J F Watson & Major Muter R E.	3-30	Scratch	Scratch	Scratch
Turquoise	I W Stokes & J F Preston		30-57	15-34	10-44

Course.—Cee Vessel, Tucker Beacon, Starboard, N Karanja Buoy, Starboard, Cee Vessel Mark Buoy Port N. Karanja Buoy, port, Cee Vessel.

B CLASS.

	Entered by.	Time of start.	Time allowance.
Pepita	Lieut J White R N		Scr.
Lylie	D Fraser	3-20	Scr. Min. Sec.
Antelope	Officers Warwickshire Rgt		11-16

Course.—Cee Vessel, South Karanja Buoy-port, N Karanja Buoy to port, Cee Vessel.

C CLASS.

	Entered by	Time of start.	Time allowance.
			Min. Sec.
Maud	Officers R E		2-39
Mavourneen	Newman Taylor		Scr.
Mile	Messrs Chapman Fisher & Tweddle		5-58
Clutha	Capt J J Welch	3-10	Scr.
Curlue	Messrs Orr & Pilcher		3-59
Swallow	E Y Watson		1-59
Cricket	T S Gregson		11-16

Course.—Cee Vessel, Mark Buoy port, N Karanja Buoy port, Cee Vessel, Black and White Buoy N by E of middle ground Starboard, South Troopship Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel.

SHIPS BOATS.

	Entered by	Time of start.	Time Allowance.
1st Pinnace	H M S Highflyer		Scr.
1st Jig.	H M S Highflyer	3-0	min. sec. 11 0
Ship's Boat	Aust Lloyd S S Bregenz		38-0

Course.—No. 5 reversed.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. Leonard Forbes, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), son of the late Charles William Lambe Forbes and Mrs. Forbes and Marioda Elphinston Keith, The Crest Dormans Park, Surrey, only daughter of the late George Elphinston Keith, late of Calcutta and Hans Place.

The engagement is announced between W. P. Grieve of Traill, Argentina, youngest son of William Grieve, of 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London, Marjorie, eldest daughter of James Dixon late Deputy Inspector-General of Burma Police.

The marriage arranged between A. St. John, Essex Regt., son of the late Dr. St. John Wright and Mrs. Wright, of Felstead, and Muriel, daughter of Capt. Holder, late Royal Dragoons, and Mrs. Holder, of Tenby, will take place shortly at Mhow.

The Marriage between Capt. Frederick Leonard Hingston, Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., only son of the late Frederic Hingston and of Mrs. Hingston, Eastbourne, and Essy, youngest daughter of the late Col. Plant, Indian Army, and Mrs Plant, will take place at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Nov. 30.

EN PASSANT.

Apprehensions of a general rise in the necessities of life, during the coming festivities, are just now affecting the minds of householders. The Tourist season of Bombay in the ordinary way, where servants are concerned, is bad enough but the immediate future would seem to promise, not only to these necessary evils, but to exploiters in the field of life's ordinary commodities, a rich harvest which they will take full advantage of. It does not need a ghost to come from the grave to advertise the fact that the gradual rise in the domestic wage has not been marked by a corresponding betterment in quality or improvement in the morals of our menials. The experience of the writer (probably that also of the majority of old residents in the country) recalls a quality in cooks and table servants on a monthly stipend of 10 to 12 rupees unequalled nowadays by those drawing double those amounts. The Tourist is naturally a mark for the particular class of servant who aims at a few weeks work and a spell of indolence on the fruits of his gains. The Goan is par excellence the embodiment of this type of service. With a smattering of English he can command anything up to 60 rupees a month in normal times. What he may achieve now that the line between supply and demand is likely to be more finely drawn it is difficult to compute. Visitors from the Home-land may awaken to a rude experience in dealing with a few of the ilk if they are not careful in the bestowal of loose cash and valuables during the Camp life of their stayat Delhi.

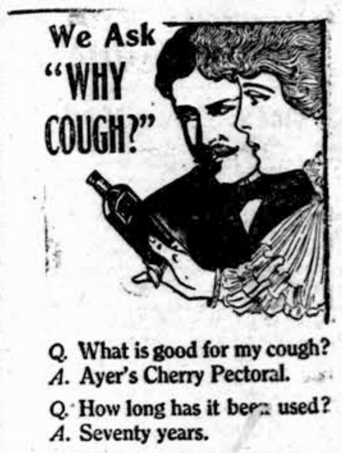
The Member for Commerce and Industry at his recent reception by the Mill-Owners Association was treated to the usual diatribe on the injustice of the Cotton Duties Act, Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Chairman, going over the old familiar ground for his benefit. At a time when Government scarcely knows where to turn for resources it seems hardly likely that repeal of a duty that brings in to the Treasury some forty lacs yearly can be lightly considered. The prompting of Morality or Philanthropy removed at one fell swoop the tax on Opium to the realisation from which the proceeds of the Cotton Duties are a mere flea bite. It seems that in the near future if the present ideas of retrenchment fail taxation must be increased rather than curtailed. The Cotton Duties have long since been regarded as a necessity so that one, in a measure, loses sight of the political expediency which marked the original imposition of the tax. There is this to be said that with increased enterprise (of which there are indications in several Bombay Mills) competitions with Lancashire may in the near future really provide a title of justification for the tax the tendency being to produce the higher grades of cloth for which the Home manufacturers have hitherto held the field. There is a more or less veiled leaning to Protection in the utterances of Indian Commercial men in these days and the recently expressed views of two ex-Viceroys on the subject indicate that interest in the matters is developing in high places, In the interest of young Industries, which are starving in India owing to unfair competition or want of encouragement, leading Commercial bodies must sooner or later face the question and run it for all that its worth.

One of the favoured industries which has been marked by great development during recent years is the Aluminium Hollow ware trade. For many years enterprise in this line was confined to its Pioneers in Bombay,—a European firm. Now the industry counts many factories, whose wares, scores of shops and depots distribute among all classes of people. Its introduction has probably affected the enamelled ware trade rather than the sale of the conventional brass and copper vessels which are more or less indissolubly connected with caste customs. The lasting properties of Aluminium are much in its favour, while it has no superior in rapid heating qualities. Enamelled ware is notoriously brittle and demands careful usage if cleanliness and safety are to be observed. How far the theory, advanced some time ago by a well known lady writer that the process of disintegration sets free particles of rust and enamel which may be a common cause of appendicitis and other stomachic disorders is reasonable it is difficult to determine. Apart from consideration of that contingency it seems probable that on the score of durability and convenience the newer metal has taken a firm hold of the market and any material lessening of price will ensure still greater popularity among the natives of India.

Tee totallers have apparently found a beverage to their liking in the Colonial product "O. T." for sales are said to be enormously on the increase. Its popularity is otherwise indicated by the fact that Hotel Bars are not only stocking it but actually keeping it prominently before their thirsty customers. The capacity of a bottle of this concoction is 26 ounces a trifle less than the ordinary wine quart, and it retails in the market at Rs. 1-8. But by the "peg" computation a bottle realises anything up to 5 or 6 rupees a bottle, a margin which the product of "John Haigh" or other desirable worthy in the spirit line scarcely yields. In a thirsty country like India the invention of new combinations in beverages are a part of life's programme. How far the frequently advertised beverage of a "dash of Worcester Sauce" in a bottle of Soda has been approved is not known. But I recall an instance where a mixture of Lea and Perrins "celebrated" with Rum (Cooly rum it was and locally distilled in the Assam district referred to) was the first aid administered for all the ills that flesh as indicated by the Coolies on the estate, managed by an old time Tea planter friend of mine, were heir to. Poor "A" held a levee every morning to dispense this sovereign remedy which whether merely coincidental, or otherwise, saved the Doctor Baboo heaps of work. "A" himself was of a type commonly referred to in those days as "a bottle a day man" an inference which might have borne, during his later career, a fifty per cent margin. In not a few cases such hard drinking set up serious complications, with a sudden collapse, and the putting away by the few friends, who could be called together in the short time available, in the District Cemetery, which long since, judging from the demands upon space in the writers few years experience, must have outgrown its facilities. But he, more particularly alluded to, was re-shipped for repairs, and it is remembered a sailing vessel was chosen, for the benefit of a long voyage during which Alcohol was to be rigorously excluded. Subsequent elucidatory data is wanting though it is certain this hospitable though somewhat dissolute son of Caledonia never returned to Tea-planting.

• The term "Worcester" as applied to Sauce is nearly as common as "Scotch" as an affix to Whisky or Oatmeal. And in many brands of the former we are informed it is made "from the recipe of a nobleman in the County." During my boyhood and early manhood in those parts I could never elicit who the said magnate was. A firm named Lea and Perrin, Chemists, in a modest way, first put this culinary commodity on the market and it brought both partners a huge fortune. Mr. Lea on his part became a notable public character in the County. The earlier and more important off-shoot manufacturers of other Worcester sauces were assistants in the original firm. Good old Worcester "the faithful City" rather loses in prestige (the inhabitants think) by its association with sauce, as opposed to the more celebrated manufactures of China and gloves. To Railway permanent-way men some notoriety must also attach to the City as the manufacturing centre of signals and interlocking apparatus by the old established firm of McKenzie Clunes and Holland, two scions of which house were schoolfellows of the writer. Then Worcester boasts of one of the four oldest Cathedrals in England a portion of which dates back from 1084. The Refectory now used as the Cathedral School the writer's alma mater founded by Henry VIII is an ancient portion of the Edifice. As the birth place and residence of Mrs. Henry Wood the novelist Worcester also claims some importance. Her novels "The Channings and its sequel "Roland Yorke", and "The Elchester College boys" were founded on the School mentioned. And in connection with these parts it is scarcely necessary to remind one of the part the City played in advocating the Royalist cause and which when lost how people, here and there, so tradition fondly holds, at great personal risk and sacrifice assisted the fugitive Monarch to evade the Parliamentary soldiers. Hence for the sake of the feelings of those faithful Citizens one would not attribute reputation solely to the fact that in that ancient City originated what is claimed to be "the only good sauce".

LE TATILLON.



Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

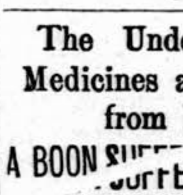
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

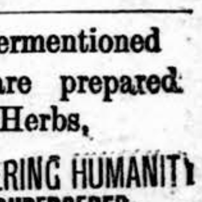
The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs,

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them





SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be readically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Melitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growths in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the price other information for which may be had on application by personal interview disease and the duration of the guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN [illegible] Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old [illegible] Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that [illegible] ed me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles fr[illegible] been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife fr[illegible] increase of fatness in body which she was suffering fr[illegible] same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but [illegible] effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and [illegible] be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WIL[illegible]

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tra[illegible] Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines [illegible] for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering gre[illegible] Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 yea[illegible] many doctors both native and European, but to no a[illegible] gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you [illegible] hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescr[illegible] I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your [illegible] will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much [illegible] to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always [illegible] mend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government, Telegraphs.

5th September, 1909.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles everywhere.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Filled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

CAN TAXICABS PAY?

Facts and Figures.

It is now almost impossible, says a correspondent in the "Daily Mail," to conceive London or any other great city without its taxicabs. Yet it may almost be said that the experience of the companies and other proprietors has been of such a nature as scarcely to justify their continuance. The first attempt at establishing a motor-car service in London, made some years ago was a dead failure. "The bright yellow vehicle flashed like a ray of light across curious London and then disappeared. Tike that mustard-pot 'ome," growled the indignant omnibus driver and home, sure enough, it was taken after a very short period, never to be brought out again. But surely the more modern motor-cab must have come to stay. The introduction of the services is the greatest improvement London has enjoyed for years, despite the millions that have been spent in other directions. It has saved national time to an incalculable extent; its popularity is magnificent. "Taxi" has become a term of endearment; to take a taxi is for many a treat.

SEVEN THOUSAND TAXICABS.

We smile in remembrance of the time when a taxicab driver dare not take his place on the cab-rank, because his enemy of the hansom was powerful enough to prevent him by a kind of peaceful picketing. Now the rank is denuded of its taxicabs over and over again, while the few hansoms at its head are left neglected forlorn, and despised for hours. The hansom, which five years ago seemed graceful and now seems cumbersome, is being swept off the streets by the taxicab whose population is growing rapidly enough to please the Bishop of London. Look at the figures. At the end of 1905, that is, less than six years ago, there were nineteen taxicabs on the London streets; at the end of 1907, there were more than 700; at the end of last month there were more than 7,000. Here are the exact official figures, showing the increase year by year:—

Date.	Number of London Taxicabs.
At December 30, 1905	19
" 1906	96
" 1907	723
" 1908	2,805
" 1909	3,956
" 1910	6,397
September 30, 1911	7,360

These 7,360 taxicabs are owned by no fewer than 300 proprietors, some of them big companies and many of them small people controlling one or a few cabs. All of these proprietors are delighting the public with the service, wearing out the comparatively delicate machinery of their cabs by a rapid rate, receiving only part of the money which drivers collect from the public, and competing with each other in the keenest fashion.

THE KEENNESS OF COMPETITION.

There can be no doubt about the keenness of the competition. There may still be some difficulty in getting a taxicab just when you want one, but the day has gone by when the driver, with his flag proudly erect, showed supercilious disregard as to your patronage, when he had just enough petrol to take him home, or was just having a cup of tea. Now he is to be found crawling—the term is used in its technical sense for he is always a man who commands respect, and is eager. In most cases he will even refrain from smoking since the agitation. The day has gone by also when the big General Motor-cab Company—which will always deserve the gratitude of the public as being the pioneer—used to boast that its power and organisation were such that it feared no competition. It was a dramatic moment when on the eve of the public flotation of the competing Gamage Bell Company, it announced that it would pay no dividend on its Deferred shares. Now its dark red cabs, which used to dominate the streets, are no longer distinguishable from the swarms of competitors around them, especially as for some reason or other they seem to have changed their colour.

High authorities are of opinion that the supply of taxicabs in London is now quite sufficient, even for the season—from Derby Day to the day of the Eton and Harrow match—and is much more than sufficient for the other periods of the year.

Keen competition brings its own cure. The weaker goes to the wall, and the stronger survives to pocket the profits. Thus from the mere point of competition alone, it would by no means do to answer with an emphatic negative the question: Can taxicabs pay? But, unfortunately, there are questions of rapid depreciation, of management, of relations between masters and men. Whether taxicabs can pay or not, the fact stands forth that hitherto they have not paid judging by the records of the companies. Of course they are young, and it may be too early to judge, but the commencement has not been promising. Many of the companies have yet paid nothing, although they have had time to show their mettle. One or two of the companies which paid fairly well at the outset have already received a check, and are now paying less than they did, or nothing at all.

THE RECORD OF COMPANIES.

This state of affairs is set forth in the following statement brought up-to-date, as far as is compatible with its being compiled, from the current annual issue of the "Stock Exchange Official Intelligence" published in the spring. It gives the names of the principal companies working not only in London, but all over the world, showing their capital and tracing their dividend record, where they have any.

	Capital. Authorised. £	Capital. Issued. £	Dividend History.
Australian Motor-Cab ...	200,000	56,689	No dividend yet Company formed February, 1910' Accounts made' up to end of June.
Brussels Motor Cab ...	150,000	102,718	No dividend on Deferred Shares, 5 per cent. on Preferred Ordinary for period ended May, 1910.
Consolidated [illegible] ...	......	......	Taken over by Universal Motor-Cab Company.
[illegible]	[illegible],000	100,000	7½ per cent. for 1909. 5 per cent. for 1909-10.
[illegible]	220,000	108,199	No dividend yet on either class of shares.
[illegible]	203,000	154,379 106,150	Nothing on Deferred Shares, 7 per cent. on Preferred Shares to August, 1910. Nothing since
[illegible]	175,000	69,416	No dividend yet.
[illegible] ... per ... Deb ...	1,005,000	822,946 400,000	Preferred Ordinary Shares 13 per cent. for 1907-8. (14½ months). 7 per cent. 1908-9, 7 per cent. 1909-10; Deferred Shares 1907-8, 10s. 7d. per share. No dividend since.
Indian Motor Taxi-Cab ...	101,000	90,600	First accounts made up to end of March, 1911. No dividend yet.
Metropolitan Auto-Cab ...	100,000	51,166	No dividend and no recent information obtainable.
National Motor-Cab...	200,000	130,594	Preferred Ordinary Shares 3½ per cent. to May 1909, 5 per cent. to July 1910.
New York Taxi-Cab ...	505,000	129,969	Reconstructed in 1910.
Provincial Motor-Cab...	303,000	216,206	Preferred Ordinary Shares 2½ per cent. in 1909. None since. Nothing on Deferred.
Universal Motor-Cab...	50,000	8,105	No dividend yet.
Vienna Motor-Cab...	200,000	102,347	No accounts yet issued.
Total......	3,514,000	2,656,084	

While more than two and a half millions sterling of capital has been issued by these fifteen companies, they are authorised to issue nearly a million more, and that of course indicates futher competition. Of course it is quite probable that the cabs owned by private proprietors pay better than those owned by public companies. That is a common experience in all businesses. It is a matter of sound finance and of economy of management.

It is often questioned in authoritative quarters whether the industry can stand its existing management expenses. According to estimates in the old hansom and growler days, London spent £10,000 a day in cab fares, whereas the popularity of the taxicab has raised the figure to £16,000 a day. It is doubtful whether this £16,000 a day is a sufficient gross income for the number of cabs of all classes—taxicabs alone numbering as we have seen 7,360.

Of the gross receipts from the public, the taxicab driver is entitled to 25 per cent., and sometimes takes more. It is within common experience that the driver by no means always records on his taximetre what he is paid for "extras," and thus the sum may be diverted from the proprietarial income. It was only the other day that the Recorder, in the case of two men brought before him at the Old Bailey, stated that unless taxicab drivers were prepared to act honestly and treat their employers fairly, firms would have to close down. Then last, but not least, there is the question of heavy depreciation owing to the enormous wear and tear of a motor-cab in a crowded street. Some of the companies are of the opinion that the life of a cab is six years—that is, they write off as lost a sixth of the value of their cabs each year. They admit they are obliged to do that. Whether the life of a taxicab is shorter than this or longer has yet to be definitely proved. Whether under the most efficient and economical management, a taxicab is a thing that will pay has also yet to be definitely proved. We all hope it will be proved.

THE AGE OF MAN.

Glacial England.

Some highly interesting conclusions by Dr. W. Allen Sturge, M. V. O., on the age of man, described in the first volume of the "Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia," of which he is president. are quoted by the "Daily Chronicle" in mail week.

The conclusion of the whole matter may fitly be put first. "Neolithic man goes back to some period between 200,000 and 300,000 years ago, and it would seem that we have not even then reached the beginning of the period. Drift man was flourishing from a million years to about 700,000 years ago. Neither figure is a limit; the later figure is probably nearer a limit than the earlier. Between the end of the Drift and the beginning of the Neolithic we have the great 'Cave' periods, which would thus seem to have occupied anything from 200,000 to 400,000 years. Behind Drift man are vast ages of which we are only beginning to get the first glipmses. But it now seems evident that man was already on the earth in early Pliocene times, and we must not be surprised if proofs are ultimately brought forward that genus homo goes back even further than that. It has become almost a shibboleth that man first appeared in Pleistocene times; but I affirm that it is no more than a shibboleth. There is absolutely nothing a priori for or against the statements; it is entirely a question of evidence.

"The evidence is very difficult to weigh, and only first-class experts are justified in pronouncing upon it. Expert knowledge of the highest description may as yet be scarcely obtainable; but it is the duty of all who are actively working in this field to increase their knowledge by all means in their power. In this way questions that to-day are almost insoluble will become clear in a few years' time, and discussion as between nature-made and human work will be reduced to comparative certainty."

REVOLUTIONARY THEORY.

Dr. Sturge has based his theory largely on examination of the Neolithic flint instruments found in North-West Suffolk.

A merely casual examination of many of these will show that their human surfaces are not sooth and intact. The extremely hard substance of the flint is cut into as though the implement had been made of wax rather than flint. To any one who appreciates the conditions, Dr. Sturge remarks, this widespread scratching of humanly flaked flints is a very staggering phenomenon.

The true explanation must accord with the fact that on the highest ground of the neighbourhood a substance, as hard as or harder than the hardest flint, has been dragged over other flints under pressure. No solution but that of ice action seems to explain the phenomenon. Since these implements were made there has been at least one ice sheet over the country which has obeyed the laws of glacial action, has advanced by slow degrees over the country, picking up stones in its course and dragging them along with it. To admit that a glacial period has occurred since human implements of Neolithic types were formed is to revolutionise all the views on glacial geology.

Dr. Sturge boldly advances it as the only explanation of this writing on the flints. Since Neolithic man came to Britain there has been an ice age he contends. This ice age was not continuous, but was divided up into sub-periods of glaciation, separated from one another by periods during which ice was absent and this alternation recurred several times, five at least, and probably six. The proof of such alternation lies in the presence on the same areas of humanly-worked flints with their humanly-made surfaces presenting sharply-defined types of scratching.

AFTER THE GLACIAL EPOCH.

From evidence given in great detail, Dr. Sturge contends that the work was done by man on flints fifty, sixty, or perhaps eighty thousand years ago, which has not been subjected to glacial action, and therefore that the last glaciation must be dated back at least as far as that.

The first men to come back when the ice sheet was retreating to occupy the land in the relatively short interval of inter-glaciation would be of the toughest kind, bearing much the same relation to the populations further south that the Esquimaux do to the more favoured populations. Their implements are of the roughest, almost worthy of the name of Neolithic eoliths, and Dr. Sturge is now collecting some rather remarkable evidence that these "Esquimaux" conditions recurred each time that man came back after the retreat of the ice sheet.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	6
Total......	1	1	82
Same date last year	2	2	79

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by [illegible] everywhere.

ALL ABOUT FAIRIES.

There are lots of dull and stupid people actually living now who will tell you quite gravely and seriously, as if they really expected to be believed, that there are no fairies nowadays.

I am sorry for them. It is not good to feel like that, and if you ask them why they think so, they will tell you that they never see or hear them—as if that were any reason at all!

Fairies are far too sensible to allow people of that sort to catch even a tiny glimpse of them. There is nothing so elusive in this world as your really clever little fairy, and all fairies, you must know, are clever. Our most learned men are perfect simpletons compared with the most ignorant fairy that ever existed, so it is not to be wondered at that, when they are vexed with us, they feel rather contemptuous, and play annoying little tricks just to show us that they are not altogether pleased with our stupidity.

There are so many little fairy signs, if you only know how and where to look for them. Have you ever noticed, when sitting out of doors on an absolutely still day, how quite suddenly a flower— very often a Canterbury bell fairies simply love Canterbury bells—will begin to shake and quiver, without apparently, the slightest cause? This agitation only lasts a few seconds, and then the flower becomes quite still and rigid again. I expect unbelieving people say to themselves, "Oh yes, I know a sudden gust of wind," and then go on with their needlework, reading, or whatever else they were doing and feel quite satisfied that they know all about it and have settled the question in a most satisfactory manner, So they have—to themselves but ask any one who knows even a little about these things, and you will find that it was very noticeable to any one with a grain of observation that only one Canterbury bell moved; all the others were perfectly straight and still. Now would this have happened if it had been merely a gust of wind?

If you have the proper sort of eyes for seeing fairies (I shan't tell you what colour they ought to be, because I'm afraid you will be dreadfully disappointed if yours are the wrong kind), you would find that what caused the flower to quiver and shake in that way was because a fairy was shining up its stalk to get a better view of you; for they are inquisitive little creatures, and love to watch mortals to see how they amuse themselves. And then what do you think they do?

They run, or fly, back to the others, and tell them what they have seen, and often they imitate us mortals and the way we do things; and all the other fairies clap their tiny hands and laugh until they're tired at the things we think so serious and important, for to the fairies they are generally simply absurd, and not worth troubling about. Fairies above everything else, are light-hearted and gay, and cannot understand any one taking anything really seriously. That is why they are such charming companions.

I expect you have often been sitting in a room quite quietly by yourself—generally in the evening: fairies are more lively then than in the day—and suddenly you find that the furniture begins to crack, not loudly, but in a gentle, unobtrusive way. Just at first, perhaps, you don't notice it, but after a time it forces itself upon you and you stop reading and look about. But you soon find there's nothing to be seen, so you give up and go back to your book, and try to forget all about it. But the fairies won't let you alone—for, of course, it is fairies—and the noise gets louder and more persistent, until, quite irritated, you jump up and put some more coal on the fire and rattle the fireirons vigorously. Not a bit of good! Fairies don't mind that sort of noise. Directly you sit down peacefully, all the furniture begins giving little creaks again, which become louder and louder, until the noise seems almost deafening, and you begin to wonder whether it's any good trying to read any more. However, at that moment the door opens and some one else comes in, and you say to them, "Did you ever hear such a creaking as this furniture is making to-night? Listen! And you stand solemnly looking at each other without moving an inch. Not a sound, not a creak—the fairies have too much sense of humour for that—and all the rest of the evening there is not enough creaking to betray a mouse. The silence is almost oppressive, and you feel rather foolish, and say, feebly, "It seems to have stopped now," and, as usual, the fairies have the laugh of you—they generally do, you'll find.

Then there are the coal fairies, who love the fire, and play and dance about in the hottest part of it. I don't mean the flame fairies, because they are more or less visible. They are only distant cousins of the coal fairies, and far more beautiful, I must tell you, but I like the coal ones best. They are so black and jolly, and very mischievous. They often drag a large lump of burning coal right to the edge of the grate, and when there is a momentary lull in the conversation, they cluster together, give it a big push, and over it goes with a tremendous crash into the fender and breaks into a thousand pieces, making all the nervous people in the room—and there always are some, so the fairies say—jump, and even say, "Oh!" sometimes. It may be rather wicked, but it is certainly fun. I expect you know quite well the tiresome tricks fairies are so fond of playing with one's knitting or crochet wool. Of course, house fairies do this, not out-of-door fairies; but perhaps you don't know the difference in them? Some people don't, and yet they are no more alike than the moon is like a dough nut, or a Teddy bear like a rainbow, and they don't look much like each other—do they?

Well, when you are busy knitting with the ball of wool on your knees, how often it suddenly rolls off and disappears under some piece of furniture, and the more you pull, the further away it goes, till at last you have to jump up and bring it back again. Well, didn't you ever suspect it was fairies?

Of course it was. They are so fond of wool. It is one of the things they don't make in fairyland. Consequently they are always trying to steal a ball and hurry back to fairyland with it. Once a very tragic thing happened, or nearly happened, to a too venturesome fairy. He was rolling a ball of wool very cleverly closer and closer to an open window, where he had a little body of his friends waiting to help him carry it away, when suddenly, in some extraordinary manner, he got entangled in the wool, and the more he struggled, the tighter it wound round his neck, until at last he was nearly suffocated. Luckily at that moment a mortal happened to walk into the room, and in doing so snapped the wool with his foot, which released the poor, struggling little fairy, who, after waiting a few seconds to recover his breath, escaped out of the window and was carried away safely by his friends. Out of gratitude to the mortal who had broken the wool, and so saved the life of one of their clan, the fairies never worry or annoy members of that household now. There is a book of Remembrance in fairyland with such records as these in it, and every fairy has to learn it by heart before he may go among mortals, for fear he should make a mistake. Fairies who make that sort of mistake are not suffered to live in fairyland, so they take great pains to learn it thoroughly.

MISS MALECKA.

Sir Edward Grey Obtains Release on Bail.

The efforts made by the Foreign Office to obtain the release of Miss Malecka, the English teacher, who was thrown into prison at Warsaw on suspicion of being associated with Socialists and revolutionaries have been rewarded with success, to the extent of obtaining her release on bail, pending a trial.

The following letter has been received by a lady friend of Miss Malecka's from the Secretary of State:—

> Madam,
>
> I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you, with reference to the letter from this Department of the 26th June last, that his Majesty's Consul at Warsaw reports in a telegram, dated this day that the Russian Authorities are prepared to release Miss Kate Malecka on bail in a surety of twenty thousand roubles (Rbls.20,000).
>
> This sum should reach his Majesty's Consul within ten days. I am, Madam, Your most obedient humble servant.
>
> LEWIS MALLET.
>
> Foreign Office, Oct. 12.

C. I. S. Jackson, late of Bombay, has died at his residence in Tunbridge Wells. He was born in 1845 was educated at York. and was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was formerly locomotive superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and for ten years was lieutenant-colonel commanding the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers, retiring in 1891 as colonel. In 1883 he was nominated a C. I. E.

"KING GEORGE PENSION FUND."

An Honour for Old Actors.

Considerable pleasure was felt in theatrical circles in mail week at the announcement that the King has graciously approved of the suggestion, made by Sir Herbert Tree and supported by the committee of the Coronation Gala at His Majesty's Theatre, that the sum of £4 650 that was realised by that performance shall form the nucleus of a pension fund for actors, to be called "The King George Pension Fund."

The details of the scheme, such as the amount of the pensions, the actors (if any at present) to be nominated to receive them, the methods for augmenting the fund, the work of administration, and the date on which the scheme may first be brought into operation, have still to be settled. They are to be considered at a meeting of the Gala Committee.

Of this committee Sir Charles Wyndham is chairman, Sir Herbert Tree director, and Mr. Arthur Bourchier, the organizing secretary.

In the meantime, it may be stated that stress is being laid on the honour which such pensions will confer on actors, whose work, service, and needs entitle them to be nominated to receive them. There are no pensions for actors in existence at the present time except those that are contributory. The King George pensions are to be regarded rather in the light of State pensions—as awards of service and merit.

How nice it would have been, for example, as an authority intimately in touch with the theatrical profession remarked in discussing the Fund's possibilities for well doing, to have been able to reward with such a pension, the services rendered to the stage by the late Mr. Hermann Vezin. It would be easy to recall from the past other names as deservedly entitled to honour. And as for the present and the future there must always be actors and actresses whose lives outlast their days of active work, and who, on account both of the services they have done and their existing needs, are entitled to such honourable consideration as the "King George Pension Fund" will afford the opportunity to offer.

Of course, the Fund will have to be augmented. Even at 4 per cent., the nucleus of £4,650 would not yield more than three pensions of £50 or £60 a year. It is not intended, it is understood. to invite subscriptions from possible beneficiaries. Performances, however, may be given from time to time on its behalf, and no doubt legacies will be welcomed. But these and all other details, as has been stated, have still to be considered.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW HATS.

Those who have grown weary of the eccentricities of modern millinery, says a Home lady correspondent writing in mail week, will be glad to know of one London milliner who is specialising in simple yet ultra smart black beaver hats. A quite charming model which promises to be very popular is a soft flexible hat of a picture type, turned up in front and trimmed with two white or coloured wings, which are kept in place by one of those big jet cabochons which are all the fashion nowadays. This hat is particularly useful while very smart; it is suitable for a middle-aged woman, and it is of that comfortable shape that will keep secure without requiring an elaborate coiffure to hold it in place.

FOR THE SPORTSWOMAN.

Another hat at the same shop is very much the same style, and is made of becoming Austrian velour in various shades of colour. This also has a pretty turned-up brim, at the side of which is set a bunch of shaded pheasant feathers finished off by a smart little velvet bow. This is a type of millinery admirably suited to the country girl who goes in for golf, cycling, or any other kind of sport, for it is very serviceable as well as smart.

THE NEWEST TYPE OF SCARF.

Velvet scarves are something more than a mere fad of fashion, for they supply a felt want of many women who prefer a really smart-looking velvet wrap and muff to an inferior fur set. One very chic model that looks extremely well worn over an ordinary cloth or serge dress consists of a wide stole scarf made of rich black velvet daintily trimmed hand-made silk astrachan. The fronts are softened by one of the new picturesque voile scarves, and the whole is trimmed with a deep and very handsome black silk fringe. The muff worn to correspond is of a wholly new shape trimmed with fringe and hand-made astrachan, and there is nothing cheap or common about this set, which is, at the same time, quite inexpensive, costing about as many shillings as a real fur would pounds.

FOR BRIDESMAIDS' AND DEBUTANTES' WEAR.

Many bridesmaids are adopting the use of these smart velvet stoles and muffs, having them carried out in brilliant colours such as vieux rose, shades of blue, and cerise. Such sets look extremely well when worn with white serge dresses, and velvet muffs are certainly far more seasonable for winter weddings than a bouquet of flowers. These sets will also be worn at many of the big skating-rinks this year—for nothing looks smarter with a rough purple serge than a stole and muff of amethyst-coloured velvet and a hat to match. With dark blue Navy serge costumes, stoles and muffs of emerald green are being worn; the costume being completed with one of the fashionable emerald velour hats of the ubiquitous sports shape.

A BEAUTIFUL EVENING WRAP.

A beautiful evening wrap that is well within the reach of all is made of softest satin in various colours lined throughout with silk, and interlined so as to give it sufficient warmth. The great beauty of this coat is the exceedingly slender line it imparts for the model, which reaches to the bottom of the dress is cut with a long wrap-over fastening in front, while behind is one of the new pointed clerical hoods which finishes in a deep point and tassel below the waist. The large roomy sleeves have big-banded cuffs stylishly trimmed with buttons, and the front shows artistic revers of a wholly new design. Such a cloak is invaluable for wearing in the evening and made in a dark colour it serves the double use of a smart wrap to wear over a visiting toilette.

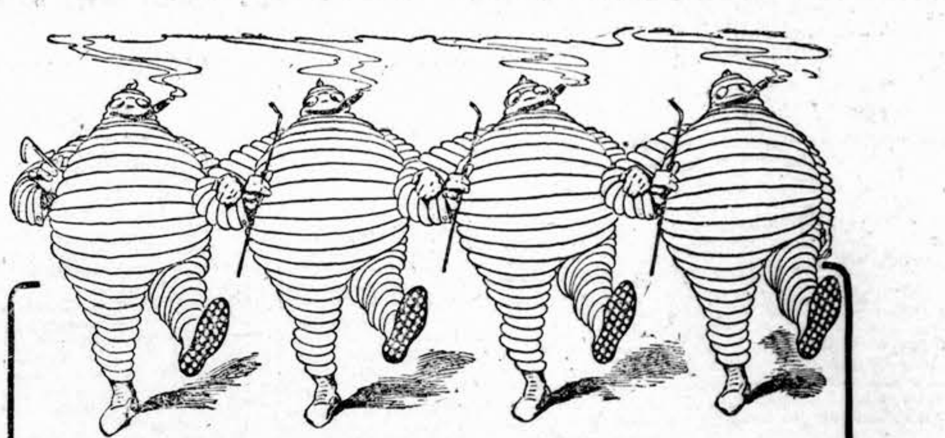
THE NEW COAT AND FROCK COSTUME.

Many women who are in need of a sensible yet fashionable dress for everyday wear in town or country will welcome a very up-to-date model which has just been introduced by a well-known London costumier. This is a dress and coat "en suite." One charming example which is fashioned in the dark blue serge shows a whole dress of the serge and a bodice of "ninon de soie" elaborately trimmed with needle-run lace, The coat to match is cut short, and is smartly made with revers and a pretty collar, while it fastens at the waist with four big buttons that match the panel of buttons that run down the front of the skirt. This ultra smart model is not expensive, and it makes a very charming walking and indoor costume in one.

A NOVEL WEDDING GIFT.

A very dainty present for a bride is one of the new pot pourri baskets made of silver, with a delicately-cut open-work pattern through which the perfume of the dried petals is allowed to escape. A pierced lid fits into the bottom of the basket to keep the pot pouri in place. If necessary this can be removed and the basket used to hold bonbons, etc. This dainty novelty is quite one of the favourite wedding gifts of the moment. It makes a valuable though by no means expensive addition to a silver table, and possesses the great charm of being something quite new and out of the ordinary.

Gratifying Results
whether in cakes, scones, fancy tea bread, tarts, plain pie-crust or suet puddings—are readily obtained, even by beginners, who bake at home with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour, mixed dry.



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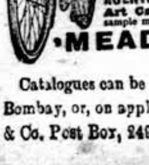

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	8 7-8		1-8
do. Rentes ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 5-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	26	11 16	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	56 1-2	1 1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-18	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4-87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ...	3 1-2	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			chgd
6 months' sight...	3 1-2	-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by bear covering.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The Bombay mail of 21st ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£35,400,000	Dec.	£1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,500,000	Inc.	£2,800,000
Other Deposits	...£40,400,000	Dec.	£2,200,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	Inc.	£ 200,000
Other Securities	...£21,500,000	Dec.	£ 900,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,900,000	Dec.	£ 800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, good business done.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Demand moderate.
Total Sales	... 14,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,000 „
Imports	... 39,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·13—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·89	4·89	4·90	4·92	4·93
+02	+02	+01	+02	+01

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·95	4·97	4·99	5·00
+01	+02	+03	+02

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·09 Mar. 9·16.
New York noon call Dec. 9·16 Mar. 9·04.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	... 67,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 52,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 16,000
Exports to Continent	... 25,000
Spot Cotton—	...9·45+10

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·24+09

Futures—Month of March 9·15+13

{ Declined on unfavourable cables and advanced on improved financial condition and Wall Street demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9·18+11
Do. do March	... 9·25+11
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...34 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ...Nominal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52—3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...48 1-3—3-8
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...66 3 4—3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...58—3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4·1+1-4 —Value.—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...... £67 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	..... d 6 1-16+1-16
Standard Copper G M B	..... £55 9-16+1-2

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... .

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags 12-9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Only limited business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 16 7 3-4+1-2
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Irregular, but closing steady.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India 22s.+3d.—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Market remains extremely quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market. Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [10th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
7 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 3,45,000	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	38,400	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Bullion and Sov	22,500		
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,800	do	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	12	14,534
B B and C I Railway ...	18	21,384

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Demand, and 1s 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance, and Private bills are still scarce. For Eastern rates are unsettled owing to the advance in silver.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...Unsettled
Shanghai „	...Unsettled
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 3-8 for Cash and 95 3-16 for the Settlement and has fluctuated during the day closing as under.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95 4 0
Settlement ... ... „ 95 2 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver yesterday, closed with a sharp advance of 11-16 in ready at 26d., while for 2 months' delivery, it was 1-16 higher at 25 1-4. New York was 1 1-2 up at 56 1-2. The local market is unsettled. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24	0	0	
Australian „	„ 24	0	0	
Sovereigns „	„ 15	0	0	
	Unsettled			
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	„ 64	5	0	
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 64	5	0	
„ 2nd „ ...	„ 64	9	0	

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last, for 50 lakhs, the whole 50 lakhs were placed in bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., and no T.T. was allotted. Tenderers received 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last, was 50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 21st Oct., and which arrived to-day with the mail of the 28th Oct, brings £110,000 bar gold, £330,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 16,10,000
Bombay ... ... „ 21,20,000
Madras ... ... „ 2,20,000
Total... ... „ 39,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th Oct., and comes with the mail of the 4th November, brings £110,000 bar gold, £240,000 silver, and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 32,00,000
Bombay ... ... „ 11,70,000
Madras ... ... „ 4,70,000
Total... ... „ 48,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 4th November, and comes with the mail of the 11th November, brings £120,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver, and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ...Rs. 31,00,000
Bombay ... ... „ 12,40,000
Madras ... ... „ 6,90,000
Total... ... „ 50,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	......	11,27,000
Other Deposits	13,79,000	......
Sundries	2,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	12,53,000	......
Other Authorized Securities ...	......	12,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..	2,12,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	22,63,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	67,000
Bullion	......	37,000
Balance with other Banks.	5,35,000	......
Sundries	39,000	......
Cash	5,96,000	......

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	21,313	32,371	— 11,058
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 9th Nov.	54,799	89,309	— 34,510
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	374	979	— 605
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	8,689	13,651	— 4,962
Total...	9,063	14,630	— 5,567
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 9th Nov.			
Europe ...	6,772	64,147	— 57,375
China ...	......	......	......
Japan ..	12,217	21,332	— 9,115
Coast Ports ...	1,756	810	+ 946
Total ..	20,745	86,289	— 65,544
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	939	8,794	— 7,855
China ... Japan .. Coast Ports ...	Nil	600	— 660

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 7th October, 535 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June 1911—8,578 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	2,809	3,102	4,807
Central India... ...	...	6	150
Barsee and Nagur ...	49	387	920
Berar	6,918	8,244	2,763
Central Provinces ...	4,075	5,075	1,159
Total Oomras ...	13,851	16,814	9,799
Dholleras	130	1,790	2,988
Broach	nil	nil	83
Compta and Dharwar.	405	7,663	9,061
Westerns	658	3,359	813
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces) ...	4,983	13,463	65,771
Bengals, (Rajputana)	nil	49	393
Sind	513	3,290	283
Persian	82	140	65
American	597	867	nil
Egyptian	144	192	99
Other sorts	nil	7,167	2
Total ...	21,313	54,799	89,309

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1911.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 9th Nov., 1911	54,799
	304,799
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 9th Nov. 1911	20,745
	284,054
Afloat	939
	283,115
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	113,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 10th Nov. 1911... ...	170,115
Difference since last week... ... —	4,983

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The chief feature of the week has been the publication of the Fourth Ginners' Report up to 1st November, showing 9,968,000 bales ginned to that date against 8,191,000 bales in 1908, the last big crop year. The amount ginned between 18th October and 1st November, was 2,227,000 bales this year, against 1,895,000 bales in 1908. The report has had no effect on the market as the general forecast was 10 million bales. The favourite estimate of the American crop is now 15 million bales, though some authorities still incline to 14 1-2 millions. From the 1st November to 16th January, (the ninth Ginners' report) in 1908, over 4,250,000 bales were ginned. It remains to be seen what the figures during this period in the present season will be, and the real interest as to the ultimate outturn will center in the remaining Ginners Reports. Fluctuations during the week have been small, and as yet there is no sway of the pendulum one way or the other. The markets, however, close steady.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

	Last week	This week	Differences
New York—			
Futures Dec. ...	9·23	9·24	+·01
„ Mar. ...	9·09	9·15	+·06
Spot ...	9·40	9·45	+·05
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	9·13	9·18	+·05
„ Mar. ...	9·18	9·25	+·07
Spot ...	9 1-4	9 1-4	unchgd
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov-Dec...	4·90	4·89	—·01
„ Jan-Feb. ...	4·91	4·90	—·01
Spot ...	5·17	5·13	—·04

Changes in the local market have been comparatively small, the speculative element note having been in evidence during the past week. On the whole the week has been a quiet one. Some business has been done for forward delivery in Oomras and Bengals, chiefly on Japan account. From Europe, there is absolutely no enquiry as rates here are relatively high, and prices will have to give way before Continental spinners will be induced to operate in East Indians. Against a fall in prices here is the uncertainty as to the Indian crop outturn, it being generally admitted that the crop will be a short one, though how much short it is yet impossible to say. Receipts into Bombay to date are small as compared with last year, the chief shortage being in Bengals, while Berar and Central Provinces are in excess.

LATER.

There has been more doing in the market to-day, and exporters bought Broach. Closing rates at 6 p.m., are as under, but prices are inclined to be unsettled.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 250	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat „	251	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ... ... „	249	„
Fine M G Yeotmal ... ... „	247	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Pulgaon „	245	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... „	242	„
Fine M G Khandeish ... „	239	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „	232	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „	252	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „	242	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ... ... „	239	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ... ... „	224	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 13,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·95	4·95	4·96	4·93
+03	+06	+06	+06

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June July.	July-Aug.
5·00	5·01	5·04	5·05	5·06
+07	+06	+07	+06	+06

FREIGHTS.

The market is firm. The following business was done during the week.

Antwerp 250 tons a month. March, April, May at 14s. 9d.

Dunkirk 700 tons seeds ready shipment at 18s. 6d. Havre 1,700 „ „ Nov. „ „ 17s. 6d. lighters at 18s. 6d. seeds.

Hamburg 500 tons seeds a month Dec. to May, at 15s. seeds at 16s. cotton.

Genoa.—A line was done for Nov. at 19s. light seeds at 20s. seeds.

Hull 350 tons light seeds January-Feb. at 14s. 9d. March, at 14s. 6d.

Marseilles.—Small lots at 17s. 6d. Nov. (seeds).

Fixtures.—S.s. "Abbotsford" at 22s. Nov. loading, P. P. French Ports excluded.

S. s. "Epsom" at 21s. 6d. Nov. loading dead weight basis.

Antwerp and Hull.—

Market closes firm for most positions.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The tendency of the market is downward on favourable Argentina crop accounts. Profit taking however keeps the market steady. If crop accounts continue as good as at present, an appreciable further fall may be looked for next month, when receipts are likely to increase. For the immediate further, no important change is likely to take place.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 11 8 6
Apr.-May ... ... „ 10 1 0

RAPESEED :—

Owing to the absence of buying orders from home, the market is easier. Stocks are very small and good quality is scarce. Winter rains up-country will be welcome.

We quote : —

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 8 8 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi, Ap.-May ... „ 8 0 9 R.T.

WHEAT:—

There is nothing of importance to report and beyond a few purchases of soft whites by European shippers and of Karachi and Bungla sorts by local mills, there is absolutely nothing doing. As soon as winter rains set in, prices are likely to decline further.

We quote:—

Ready White Passi......... Rs. 5 0 0 R.T.
White Delhi April-May ... „ 5 5 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market has improved slightly during the week and a better business has been done.

We quote :—

Ready White Khandeish ... Rs. 60 0 0
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec-Jan ... „ 56 0 0
Black Kutni Dec-Jan ... „ 47 0 0
Red Jubbulpore do. ... „ 51 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 10 11 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Receipts are increasing, and the market is steady as under.

We quote :—

Ready New Crop ... ...Rs. 28 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Fluctuating markets with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 7 7 0 B.T.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market continues very quiet and owing to the absence of demand from China, buyers here are discouraged. Spinners having sold largely during the month of October, are indifferent, and business is practically at a standstill. A few small lots have changed hands in the local bazaar.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	21,313 bales
Wheat	53,173 cwts.
Linseed	7,035 „
Rapeseed	1,388 „
Gingellyseed	67,030 „
Poppyseed	2,956 „
Groundnuts...	8,406 „
Castorseed	34,656 „
Rice	75,189 „
Myrabollams	5,002 „
Cottonseed	56,177 „
Mowraseed	8,286 „
Gram	19,979 „
Joowar	4,113 „
Maize	5,886 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

WHITE GOODS :—This market is also quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues quiet and buyers are trying to unload as early as possible with a view to bring in a position to embrace the anticipated opportunity of buying new supplies at cheap prices.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The Home market is firm, and prices are unchanged. The local market is quiet with a moderate demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—Prices at Home are very steady, but the market here continues dull.

DHOOTIES :—The market is quiet with only a moderate demand. Prices at Home keep very steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has shown a firmer tendency during the week but this has not affected our market in any way. Prices are however well maintained.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4	3	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	9	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	3	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit..........	...	...	
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	......		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	3	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	13	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	5	0
Shell Brand 150° in Cases per case	5	0	0
Anchor cases per case	4	8	0

SHARES.

The market has kept almost unchanged during the week and rates have fluctuated but little, hence transactions have been limited. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,770; Bank of Indias are steady at Rs. 68; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are weak at Rs. 9; Indian Specie are at and about Rs. 50 1-2; Bank of Bengal shares are in demand at Rs. 1,690; Press shares are quiet and unchanged; New Mofussils at Rs. 865; Indian Cotton at Rs. 140; and New Berars at Rs. 540. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., shares have jumped up to Rs. 382 1-2; Century Mill shares to Rs. 285; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,920 X. D.; Colaba Land and Mill Co., shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,182 1-2; Crescents are quiet at Rs. 87 1-2; Davids after touching Rs. 425 have closed at Rs. 421 1-4; Empress are quiet at Rs. 250; Edward Sassoon are unchanged at Rs. 217 1-2; Framji Petits are quiet at Rs. 1,415; Finlay at Rs. 290; Howard and Bullough at Rs. 450: Imperials at Rs. 135; James Greaves at Rs. 300; Khattau Makanji have ruled at and about Rs. 880; Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,460. Maneckji Petits are at Rs. 2,710; Morarji Goculdas at Rs. 2,875; New City of Bombay and at and about Rs. 795; Phoenix have changed hands at Rs. 103 3-4; Standards are at Rs. 1,180; Sun Mill shares have improved to Rs. 120; In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 91; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are given at Rs. 572 1-2; The Bombay E. S. and T. Company ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 147 and preference shares at Rs. 173; Bombay Flours have improved to Rs. 887 1-2. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 282 1-2 X D and preference shares at Rs. 285 X D. Central India Mining Company shares at Rs. 30 1-2, Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 772 1-2; The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 68 preference shares at Rs. 165 and deferred shares at Rs. 120; the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 270 and preference shares to Rs. 250. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 645; Amritsar Patti have changed hands at Rs. 124. Tapti Valley at Rs. 500; Guzerat Railway shares are steady at Rs. 30; Central Provinces Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 34 1-4.

COX & CO.

BALANCE SHEET, 9TH OCTOBER, 1911.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital, Authorised and Issued .. 1,500 4 per. cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of 100 each, fully paid	150,000	0	0			
2,500 Ordinary Shares of £100 each, fully paid ...	250,000	0	0			
				400,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund				50,000	0	0
To Current, Deposit, & other Accounts				3,728,981	3	6
To Circular Notes				350	0	0
To Acceptances for Customers ...				19,037	9	7
				£4,198,368	13	1
Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By English Government Stocks ...	611,300	0	0			
By India, Colonial, and Corporation Stocks	340,929	15	10			
				952,229	15	10
By Cash at Bankers and on hand ...	365,290	1	7			
By Cash at Call and at Short Notice...	340,189	19	5			
				905,480	1	0
By Advances to Customers and Bills Receivable ...				2,142,290	19	6
By Liability of Customers for Acceptances (per contra)				19,037	9	7
By Bank Premises, Freehold ...	147,500	0	0			
By Bank Premises, Leasehold ...	31,830	7	2			
				179,330	7	2
				£ 4,198,368	13	1

Directors.
G. A. CAMPBELL,
A. C. HAMMERSLEY,
R. H. COX,

H. S. SALTER, Secretary.

We report that we have examined the foregoing Balance Sheet, with the books at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the Branches in India the latter dated 31st August last, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required We have verified the amount of Cash at Bankers, on hand, at Call, and at Short Notice, together with the Securities representing the Investments and those held against advances. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, as shown by the books, and the information and explanations given to us.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
London, E. C.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the 1st day of :—

October 1909... ... Rs. 9,92,24,000
„ 1910... ... Rs. 14,12,55,000
„ 1911... ... Rs. 16,24,16,000

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 75 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons ; 90 bales hemp Turner Morrison and Co ; 54 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 250 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 23 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—40 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—50 cwts colombo roots, C G Mehta and Co ; 750 cwts kissmiss, D Passoo and Co ; 500 cwts kissmis, T Canjee ; 101 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri ; 140 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 41 bales carpets, S Megjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—994 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 6,040 cwts bran, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 10 bales cottonfly, L K Johi ; 13 cwts, animalguts, Ad Meyer.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—1,000 cwts bran, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bard'stan s—880 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Rinaldo s—1,000 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—591 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 95 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 600 pieces teakwood, B E Cashinath.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR MILAN.

Moltkefels s—100 cwts wax, B A Pitamberdass and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—50 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co.
Colombo Maru s—101 bales twist, The M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Colombo Maru s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—3,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,100 bales cotton, H Goculdass and Co ; 350 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 350 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

999-10 Bicknell M and R Vallibhoy Cadurbhoy and Co vs Memon Hassan Mirja Ahmed Captain and V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

893-09 Dadachanji and P Rajaram bin Rajaram and another vs. Khandoo Baloo, Mulla and M.

129-10 Jehangir and S Dhanbai Coverji Daruwala vs B C Daruwala N B Vakil and Jehangir and S.

825-10 Bicknell M and R, Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtoola Jainul Abedin and others, Muncher shaw and H.

962-10 Manecklal and Co. Ruttansi Assaria and Co. vs. Turner Morrison and Co., Crawford B and Co.

927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed—Payne and Co.

110-10 Ardeshir H D and Co, Nanabhoy Manshurdas vs Sha Valabji Bhica Mulla and M.

391-09 Bhaishanker K and G Madhowji Luxmondas vs Prize Wills and Reeves, Little and Co.

1101-10 P S Bathvala Jairam Doongersey vs. Dewabai Lyalgo D and Co.

345-10 Jamsedji R and D Sakarbai widow vs Sakarchand Kessowji and others Kanga and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

263-10 Ard H D and Co. The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Pai Chandrabhajubai widow Wadia G and Co.

528—14083-09 Wadia G and Co R F Batliboi vs Javerbai widow.

161—4418-01 Manchersha and N Parbhudas Harilal vs Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.

900-10 Mirza M and M T L Padamsay vs Khusara Naron Lalji Malvi H M and R.

313-11 Manchersha and N Harkisondas Haridas vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderav L and M.

578-09 Khamderao L and M Jijiba Sakharam Ghogre vs Manchoobhai Balgovind F P Pavri.

622-10 Hiralal and W Jamnadas Vijbukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ansare Mirza M and M

453-11 Khind L and M, Jijabai Sakharam Gogre vs Manchoobhai Balagovind, F P Pavri.

883-05 Nanu H and W N E Nooroodin vs A E Nooroodin Pestanji R K and Co.

963-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Vincent Soures and Co vs Hurgovandas Kaschand Hiralal and Co.

125-11 Subnis and G Saibai vs Rangoo widow T A Tyabji and Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

325-10 Dikshit D and S Goculdass Devji vs Morarji Virji—Madhowji K and C Pari heard.

497-11 Pest Rk and W Chimabai widow and others vs Kashibai widow Khund L and M.

472-10 Hiralal and Co, Esufali Surajali vs. D D Baria, Mulla and M.

913-10 Dadachanji and P Gopiram Singani vs. Dhanjibhai Luxmidas Ragh B and N.

604-09 H M and R Jaital Khubiram vs. Kusiram Ramchandra, Dik D and S.

59-11 Jam R and D Premchand Chaganlal and Co vs Jivraj Baloo Spg Wg Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-10 Tyabji D and Co Luchmondas Durgadas vs Gopal Vyenkatesh, Subnis and G.

22-08 Mulla and M the Hon'ble the Advt Genl of Bombay vs Jalbhoy Ardesherji Sett, F P Pavri.

822-10 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankindas vs. Ladumal Gangaprasad Ardeshir H D and Co.

103-09 Dastur and Co Maganlal Jeevraj vs Narotumdas Shamrao M and H.

523-11 Motichand and D Chabil Varma elias Vishwamitra Konshik vs Dwarkadas Lalubhai and others Khun L and M.

220-09 Edg G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bai Hurkon widow and others, Mulla and M.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1770
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1690
Bank of Madras.........	500	500	12 „	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	118
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 „	10½
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	50½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank..........	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	80
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)............	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	38½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley...........	100	100	6	...
Darvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	6p c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	60
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	282½
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	865
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
P. rohany	100	100	10	...
nd	400	400	30	700
Surat City	200	200	20	255
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	620
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	590
Alliance	1000	1000	...	65
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	382½
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	580
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	350
Century	100	100	3	285
Central India	500	500	70	1915
China	1000	1000	...	700
Jhho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1182½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	230
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	100
Crescent	100	100	4	87½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1005
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	420
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	605
Empress	500	500	...	250
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	217½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	265
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1415
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	290
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	515
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	445
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton............	500	500	...	135
Indian Mfg..................	1000	1000	...	300½
Indo-China Mfg............	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	300
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	5	172
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	400
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	245
Khandesh	1000	610	25	700
Khatow Makonjee..........	1000	1000	45	880
Kohinoor	500	500	15	755
Leopold	100	100	...	67
Lakshmi Cotton............	1000	1000	yr. 100	1460
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2300
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2710
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2875
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	100
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	795
Phoenix	100	100	6	103¾
Presidency	1000	1000	...	360
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	500
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	820
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	540
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4160
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	115
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1185
Sun	250	250	nil	120
Swan	250	250	10	242½
Swadesh	500	500	25	1270
Textile	500	500	20	960
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	545
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	627
Western India	1000	1000	25	417½

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Pok Ashdown & Co........	100	100	6 p.c.	237½
All India Ut. Co. Ld.......	100	20	5 „	14½
Samankua	10	10	...	5
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	91
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	15
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	572½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	147
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	887½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. .....O	250	250	7-8	282½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	30½
Delhi Flour..................	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply C.	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	175
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	100
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	84 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	265
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co..............	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	775
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	95 xd.
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	68
D.	30	30	...	120
P.	150	130	...	165
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	230
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	55
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	615
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	124
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	135
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	133
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½	500
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	125
Central Provinces	25		4 „	34½
Guzrat Railway	25		4 „	30

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 850,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Cochin, Zanzibar, Bombay, Chittagong, Mombasa, Madras, Rangoon, Nairobi, Karachi, Mandalay, Nakuru, Lahore, Colombo, Kisumu, Amritsar, Kandy, Jinja, Delhi, Newara-Eliya, Kampala, Cawnpore, Aden (Camp), Entebbe, Tuticorin, Aden (Steamer Point)

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSI FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the accrued does not amount to Rs. 6 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the princ Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Austra purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Br ches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Euro Africa, Australia, and Australia. Remittances may made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and secu same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividen when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on appro Securities.

Post Box No. 14. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY Acting Manager

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDI LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Si Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadi Rajkot, Sukker and Surat.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allow on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums ov 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will showed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
JAFER JOOSAB, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND...............................£1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Amritsar, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Iloilo, Ipoh, Karachi, Klang (F. M. States), Kobe, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. States), Madras, Manila, New York, Penang, Puket, Rangoon, Saigon, Seremban (F. M. States), Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taiping (F. M. S.), Tientsin, Yokohama
THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Deposits above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and are received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 14,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
JOHN GREIG, Agent.

CARTER'S C. M. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in eith sex. These famous cure Gravel, Pains and all Kidney from mercury cces. Sold Storekeep world

THE BOMBAY GAZE
TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS
Yearly ... Rs. 35 0
Half-yearly ... „ 18 12
Quarterly ... „ 7 8
Monthly ... „ 3 8
SINGLE COPY ... ONE AN
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Yearly ... Rs. 37 8 Rs. 39
Half-yearly ... „ 20 0 „ 16
Quarterly ... „ 10 10 „ 8
Monthly ... „ 3 11 „ 3
SINGLE COPY ... TWO ANNAS.
N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount on payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of Outstation Issues of the "Bombay Gazett
See Special Short Advertisement Column
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First Insertion ... Rs. 0-0 Per line
Second Insertion ...
Third Insertion ...
Fourth Insertion ...
Fifth and upwards ...
Minimum charge ...
In the Native Language line charged
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted any length of time special contracts are made.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

"SENTIMENTAL SLUSH"

Mr. Austen Chamberlain put his finger on the weakest spot in the Insurance Bill last night when he pointed out that in working through the societies it would not insure the whole nation, but only a selected part of it. "In a scheme of national insurance," said Mr. Chamberlain, "it would be a good thing to pool the risks of the country as a whole." But the Bill does not propose to do this. "If the societies are used," replied Mr. Lloyd George, "they must be allowed the right to choose their own members." Then what is to become of the residuum after the Post Office contributors and the special tuberculosis subject have been disposed of? Well may Mr. Ramsay Macdonald pour scorn upon the "sentimental slush" with which the Bill was heralded if the rejected of the societies are to be ignored. To call such a scheme a plan of "national" insurance is a misnomer. A national scheme should apply to all, in some degree at any rate. If it is to be otherwise, what is this Bill going to effect that is not already effected by the friendly societies? Mr. Bonar Law's appeal on behalf of the most needy part of the community touched the fundamental object of the Bill, but he is refused the opportunity of strengthening the Bill in order to secure its benefits for the very poor, on the ground that such an amendment would "wreck the Bill"! What in the world was the Bill brought in for if it is to shut out from its benefits those who are debarred from procuring benefits elsewhere?

THE GIFT HORSE.

In view of the embarrassing position in which many members of Parliament find themselves just now of having received unsolicited remuneration for their services and not knowing what to do with it, the statement published to-day from Mr. Steel-Maitland will be a real lead to the waverers. He quotes the excellent examples of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Walter Long, all of whom have accepted their cheques without wasting any stationery on conscientious protests, and they have done this without violence to any mental reservations whatsoever. As the thing has been settled by a vote of the House of Commons, they cannot undo it by refusing the money. They make the best of the situation by accepting the salary which the House has voted to them. At the same time, it is the establishment of a precedent. And there is little doubt that now the plunge has been taken members will take more kindly to the experience of the quarterly shower of gold. It is always open to a member to apply his salary as he thinks most consistent with his own requirements or those of his constituents. There is no obligation upon him either to hand it over to his wife as extra housekeeping allowance or to spend it in hiring a bigger flat in Whitehall Court; he can hoard it up to pay his next election expenses—and probably many will do this—or, better still, spend it on improving the party organization in his own constituency. And, more than all, he is not called upon to talk about what he will or will not do with his quarterly cheque.

PARIS FOR THE GARCON.

We do not suppose that international complications are likely to arise out of the rioting of the French waiters in Paris, although Germany was incidentally hooted by them. It is a simple case of pocket patriotism of the most direct and natural kind, and the Austrian and Swiss brands of imported waiter are just as unpopular as the countrymen of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter. The French waiter may, for all one knows share the platonic views in favour of international labour solidarity which make so much show at congresses; but he is very every like other worker when it comes to the point. He would be very well disposed towards his German brother if that brother would stay in Germany. No doubt a certain amount of reciprocity is particularly desirable in the special case of waiters. The foreigner in Paris, Berlin, or London likes to meet a fellow-countryman in the restaurant, and the waiter who has acquired knowledge and tongues abroad can generally get better positions when he returns home. But it is possible to overdo the thing as the Paris garcon feels. Some day there may be a really serious protest of the same kind from our native waiters here, and it will command some sympathy. One does not quite like to visit an old-established English country hostelry and find that the waiter's name is Hermann.

THE DOCTORS AND SANATORIA.

Dr. Theodore Williams's Harveian oration is only reported incompletely in the Press, but the full text will no doubt be issued shortly in the usual way. As it deals with the evolution and treatment of consumption, it is of immediate and practical interest; and we note with satisfaction the orator's tribute to the work of sanatoria for the working classes, and his description of the scale on which they exist and labour in Germany, one notes this with the more satisfaction, inasmuch as a pamphlet has only just been published, in which Professor Karl Pearson makes a very laborious attempt, fortified with a great parade of familiarity with German methods of dealing with the disease, to belittle the confidence reposed in the sanatorium by highly qualified medical and lay opinion. It is odd that Professor Pearson should so quote German experts in his effort to belittle an institution of which Germany, more than any other country in Europe, has recognised the value. Dr. Williams, in common with Dr. Newsholme (who is the chief object of Professor Pearson's laborious criticism), holds that the prospect not only of further reducing but of finally abolishing tuberculosis is a hopeful one, and he mentions the sanatorium as one of three great agencies in the fight, the other two being the dispensary system and labour colonies, both of which have been commended on many occasions. No one is better qualified to speak with authority on the subject than the Harveian orator and those who are carrying on the fight, at which Professor Pearson implicitly sneers, will welcome his encouragement and be grateful for it.

[illegible]F SOCRATES LIVED NOW?

[illegible] Macdonell discussed on Wednesday, in a [illegible]al procedure what would have hap[illegible] if he had been a Tudor, Stuart or [illegible] Englishman. The Tudor-Stuart [illegible] the more easily answered Sir John [illegible] in concluding that worried authority [illegible]e found his "demonic voice" blasphemy a [illegible]nt pretext for getting rid of the intolerable [illegible] and that some such place as Smithfield or [illegible] would have been the scene of his last [illegible]ance. The twentieth-century problem [illegible]lt. No doubt he would have been "the [illegible]odern party politician," and a good [illegible]ple, including most of the Churches. [illegible] difficult question is, How would he [illegible]s voice heard? A Hyde Park [illegible]ghly select Socratic Club would be [illegible]ective, and he could probably not raise [illegible]al to run a newspaper of his own. No [illegible]ntary constituency would be very likely to [illegible] a man who usurped the electors' privilege of [illegible]kling and heckled his audience. Probably his [illegible]ethod would be letters to the Press. But there can be no doubt that Socrates would be an invaluable asset in these days. He would make a splendid Second Chamber in himself, if the Constitution compelled both Front Benches to answer his awkwardly innocent questions.

THE STOKES AFFAIR.

It is regrettable to find that Russia has found it impossible to assent to any arrangement agreeable to Persia with regard to the employment of Major Stokes as organizer of the Revenue Gendarmerie, and still more regrettable that Mr. Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, has been stung into issuing a denunciation of both Russia and England as hostile to the regeneration of Persia. Mr. Shuster, no doubt, has thrown himself into the task of setting the Persian financial house more or less in order with a zeal which has left him comparatively blind to all other considerations. It is to be feared, in view of his unfortunate attitude now, that his attitude all along may not have been contributory to a satisfactory adjustment. On his merits, Major Stokes was undoubtedly the man for the position. But Russia's susceptibilities were naturally stirred by the possibility that his work might cover a portion at least of her Persian sphere, and our Government could only remain loyal to Russia. There has been bungling all round one more than suspects; but one also suspects that Mr. Shuster has been utilised by Persian mischief-makers whose aim has been achieved in getting him to say what he has said.

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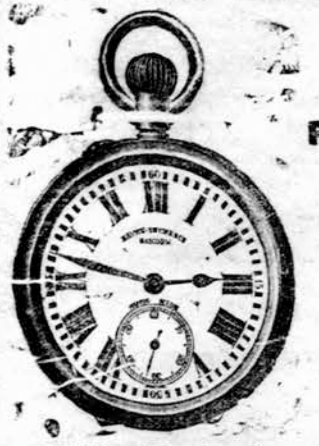

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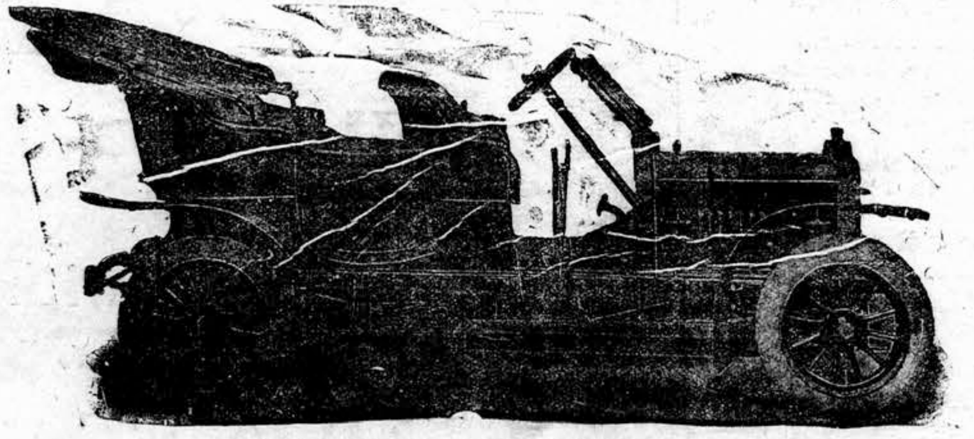

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